

Weather

Overcast, rainy weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 62.6 and the minimum 50.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81.0 and 59.4.

THE CHINA PRESS

報陸大

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1919

大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

GERMANS DECLARE TREATY SENTENCES NATION TO DEATH

Fate Imposed On Teutons By Terms Bewailed In Note Of Delegate

VIEW IS HOPELESS

Resources Gone And Doors Of World Closed, Says Death Waits People

WANTS TO CONFER

Brockdorff-Rantzau Says Conflict Exists With Fourteen Points

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Berlin, May 14.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's note, which has been handed to M. Clemenceau, points out that the territorial stipulations mean the loss of very important productive regions to Germany, equaling a shrinkage of twenty-one percent of the entire corn and potato crops and also a loss of one-third of her coal, three-quarters of her iron ore and three-fifths of her zinc production.

Sees Industries Wrecked

Consequently, after the country's economic paralysis from the loss of her colonies and mercantile fleet, and her inability to secure sufficient raw material, Germany's industry would be destroyed to an enormous extent. Simultaneously the imports of food would rise considerably and Germany would be unable to provide work and food for the millions dependent on shipping and trade, who would be compelled to emigrate, which would be practically impossible as many of the most important countries have put an embargo on German immigration.

Is Death Sentence

Hence it is declared that the signing of the Treaty would be a death sentence to many millions of Germans, especially as the blockade had broken the nation's health.

The Note declares that no relief work could prevent this dying em mass.

Wilson Refuses Interview

London, May 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that, before the departure of Herr Landsberg and Gotsberts for Berlin, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau endeavored to obtain a personal interview with President Wilson.

This request was courteously but coldly refused. Hence, Herr Landsberg returns to Berlin only to assure Herr Scheidemann that the peace must be signed.

Two More Notes

Paris, May 14.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has handed to M. Clemenceau two further Notes.

The first alleges that territorial annexation does not conform to President Wilson's principles, specifically mentioning the Saar Basin and the cantons of Moresnet, Lupen and Malmédy given to Belgium. He requests oral discussions on these points.

The second, respecting reparations, points out that Germany has admitted her willingness to make reparation, but not because she was responsible for the war, which she does not admit.

To Take Up Protests

Paris, May 14.—The Council of Four has appointed 13 sub-committees, comprising one delegate for each of the Great Powers, to deal with the German objections to the Treaty terms.

Paris, May 14.—Five new German delegates have arrived, including Herr Bartholdy of Mendelssohn, the bankers.

Austrians Arrive

St. Germain, May 14.—The Austrian Peace Delegation has arrived.

Canadian Premier Leaves

Paris, May 14.—Sir Robert Borden has left for Canada.

Mr. Lloyd George has sent him a message expressing appreciation of his valuable services and hoping that he will return shortly.

Boycott Movement In Wuhu Attended By Violence And Seizure Of Japanese Goods

Following Meetings And Issuance Of Circulars Street Throgs Take Things Into Their Own Hands Until Police Interfere

(China Press Correspondence)

Wuhu, Anhui, May 19.—The organized Japanese boycott which is spreading over the country is being carried out in Wuhu with a vengeance. Various meetings of student bodies have been planning the campaign which today is being carried out vigorously. Handbills taboos all dealing in Japanese goods or using Japanese boats have been generously distributed and posted in public places.

Vigorous Measures Used

Persons riding in rickshaws on the street are held up and any Japanese apparel such as hat or umbrella or fan destroyed. Japanese straw hats are nailed up on telephone posts with large characters written all over them telling by whom they were made and forbidding their use. Students in the schools are destroying all goods of Japanese manufacture and enforcing it in cases of those who are themselves unwilling. All day a crowd gathered around one of the large Japanese shops on the "Da Ma Lu," not interfering with sales but promptly seizing and confiscating any purchase as it was taken from the store.

This Afternoon About Three O'clock

the crowd got out of control and smashed in the front of the shop before police could get things in hand. Thousands of people collected on this one wide street until all traffic had to be stopped. The students of the various schools had planned a big parade and demonstration today but after the incident at the shop the police authorities asked the students through their leaders to postpone the parade.

Developments Awaited

Business is running high and no one can tell what future affairs may take. If all the patriotic feeling which China were directed against the real source of their trouble, namely, the corrupt officials who have betrayed their country's interests, it seems that something worth while might be accomplished, but these spasmodic demonstrations of resentment and destructive opposition seem too much like a desperate but helpless animal fighting and gnawing at the steel of the trap in which it has been caught, and one can only hope that it will not be necessary for China to sever from herself a part of her body in order to free herself from this trap in which she has found herself entangled.

Other Demonstrations Held

Hefei, Anhui, May 17.—A monster demonstration was held in Hefei, Anhui (Luchow), the home of the famous Duan and Li families. The entire student body of every school in the city marched in the

(Continued on Page 3)

Americans To Suffer By Chinese Boycott?

Indications were given yesterday that the Chinese boycott is to be extended to foreign goods brought to China in Japanese vessels. During the day several American firms received notification to this effect from one Chinese concern, which stated that it would reserve the right to refuse delivery of shipments which in future were brought to Shanghai in Japanese ships. The matter has been brought to the attention of the American Chamber of Commerce in view of the hardship that would be worked on American firms which have goods in transit or scheduled for immediate shipment in the proscribed vessels.

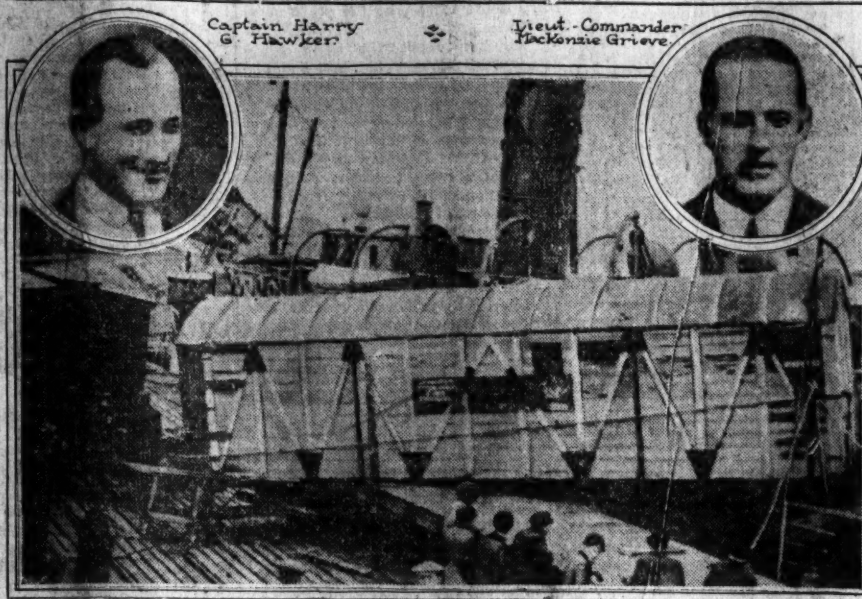
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British Flyers That Crossed The Atlantic Shown Arriving At Point Of Start



Arrival of Sopwith plane at Newfoundland.

This photograph shows the arrival in Newfoundland of the Sopwith plane with which Captain Hawker made the trans-Atlantic flight, the first such flight by a British aviator. The inset on the left is Captain Harry Hawker and the one on the right Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie Grieve, who was to accompany him as navigator. The plane is shown arriving at the

HAWKER ARRIVES IN IRELAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

St. John's, Newfoundland, May 18.—Hawker has started on his flight across the Atlantic, flying at the rate of 90 miles an hour.

London, May 19.—Harry Hawker, flying a Sopwith machine, has arrived in Ireland from St. John's, Newfoundland.

BOLSHEVIST NAVAL UNITS SUFFER IN ENGAGEMENT

Back Into Kronstadt After Half Hour Of Battle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 19.—The Bolshevik squadron emerged from Kronstadt on Sunday. After a battle which lasted for half an hour the British warships forced them to return. One Bolshevik warship was sunk.

AFGHANS FLEE DAKKA ON BRITISH APPROACH

Force Is Driven From Ridge West Of Town With Heavy Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, May 18.—Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar states that the panic-stricken Afghans abandoned Dacca before our troops approached. The Shinwaris entered the town for the purpose of looting but fled at the sight of our cavalry, leaving the town half-baked. We found a quantity of war material including some ammunition. The inhabitants left their money and jewelry behind them.

On Thursday, after a night march, a large Afghan concentration appeared on the ridge West of Dacca. They made a faint-hearted attack on Friday but were easily beaten off. On Saturday we attacked the Afghans who, attempting to stand, sustained heavy losses. We captured the ridge.

Official Report Of Attack

The official report says that the Afghans attacked our position at Dacca on the 16th but were driven off after heavy fighting and abstained from further attacks that night. On the morning of the 17th our force at Dacca attacked the Afghans on the difficult ground of the ridge and captured the hills after stiff fighting. The enemy was estimated to total eight battalions, with many guns and are believed to have been augmented by tribesmen.

Our aeroplanes co-operated in that attack by bombing Basawal and Jellalabad.

Snipers Are Removed. The troops in the Khyber cleared a hill south of Ali-Musjid of snipers and budmashes who have been causing much trouble and annoyance to our convoys.

One aeroplane when reconnoitering was forced to descend to the Bazar Valley. Lieutenant Barker and Hurre, the almoner, report that they were well treated by the Zakka-Khels.

The attitude of the tribes on both sides of the border is satisfactory despite the effort of the Afghans to embroil them against us.

International Group Will Steer Finances In China Hereafter

Powers Will Be Behind Future Loans, Removing Individual Spheres Of Influence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News states that the Consortium cabled on the 12th will embody no Government guarantees and will not threaten China with any possible infringement of her sovereignty. All future loans to the Chinese Government or to individual provinces will be made by the group as a whole and the responsibility shared pro rata by the participating banks.

The proposal, if carried out, would mean that particular Powers would no longer have a predominant influence in particular regions in China. The importance of that doctrine in its application to Japan's interests with Shantung, for example, is obvious.

It is definitely laid down that no future loans will be allowed to involve the creation of special spheres of influence in China.

There is strong reason to hope that the result will be a marked stimulation and development of China's transport system and the exploitation of her vast mineral resources.

Edith Cavell's Body Is Taken To Ostend

Honors Rendered To British Martyr Nurse By Company Of Chasseurs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ostend, May 13.—The remains of Miss Edith Cavell arrived here this afternoon. Honors were rendered by a company of Chasseurs, whose band played the British national anthem. A British naval detachment was formed up on the quay.

The notables present included the Governor of Western Flanders, many British and Belgian officers and the town councillors.

(A wreath was placed on the coffin in the name of the town of Ostend. No speeches were made.

The coffin, guarded by British and Belgian soldiers, remains on the quay until tomorrow.

NEW PARTY IS PLANNED BY COALITION LIBERALS

Lloyd George And Bonar Law To Be Asked To Dinner To Carry Out Project

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—The Times Parliamentary correspondent states the new members of the Coalition Committee in the House of Commons propose to invite Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. A. Bonar Law to attend a dinner for the purpose of considering a project for reconstituting the coalition by the formation of a center party of Coalition Liberals and Progressive Unionists.

COMMONS TOLD OF VISIT OF IRISH-AMERICANS

Bonar Law Gives Reasons Why Premier Decided Not To Receive Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. Ronald McNeill, stated that the Premier understood that the Irish-American delegates intended to visit Ireland simply to see conditions there. The Premier at first intended to receive the delegates in order to put the British case before them, but he would not receive Americans who come to Ireland not only to participate in politics, but also in a rebellious movement. Mr. A. Bonar Law ridiculed the report that the Premier favored an Irish Republic. He said that it was obviously impossible.

MANDATORIES DISCUSSED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

What Future Status Of Former German Colonies Will Be Explained By Bonar Law

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—In the House of Commons today Sir Charles Henry asked: "When the Peace terms are agreed, will the ex-German colonies of which Great Britain or the Dominions hold mandates be included as British colonies and obtain the advantage of Imperial preference?"

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that none of these territories would be colonies but in certain cases, for example South West Africa and certain of the Pacific Islands, they would be administered as integral portions of the mandatory's territory and would consequently share its advantages.

ALLIES TO REMOVE BLOCKADE AS SOON AS GERMANS SIGN

To Lift All Restrictions On Imports Of Food For Enemy People

CONCESSIONS NOW

Provisions Made To Feed Germans Till Treaty Is Concluded

HUNGARY ON TRIAL

Blockade To Continue Till Conditions There Are Settled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 14.—An official communiqué states that the Supreme Economic Council announces that arrangements have been made to completely remove the blockade against Germany immediately Germany has formally accepted the terms of the Treaty of Peace.

Meanwhile the following relaxations are made for the duration of the armistice:

Food Imports Permitted

The import of foodstuffs into Germany is now free within the limits of a monthly ration of 300,000 tons of cereals, and 70,000 tons of fats. The rationed quantities may be forwarded to Germany by any country. Fish from neutral countries adjacent to Germany has not been included in the ration since March 25.

The Allied and Associated Powers have already shipped to Germany 550,000 tons, half of which has been actually delivered.

In effect, Germany is now free to import all the food for which she can pay.

Forbidden Exports

Exports of gold, silver, securities and war material are prohibited. Other exports are free.

The Allies have retained certain rights of pre-emption over coal, dyestuffs and certain other commodities, otherwise exports by sea are free.

All black lists of firms and persons in neutral countries are withdrawn. The area open to German fishing craft is largely extended.

At the request of Holland she is allowed to forward to Germany a quantity of net trawls.

Permission is given for the import of raw material urgently required by the German coal mines, early shipments of which are being arranged.

Hungarian Blockade Stands

Paris, May 14.—At a meeting of the Supreme Economic Council today to consider the blockade of Hungary, it was decided to maintain the economic restrictions as long as the political situation remained unsettled.

The Council approved a plan for the re-establishment of a close blockade of Germany in the event of a refusal to sign the Treaty.

Korea Has Epidemic As Revolt Progresses

Independence Paper Appears Despite Efforts Of Japanese To Suppress It

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 17.—A despatch from Seoul, dated May 16, states that a smallpox epidemic has broken out there, also in Kyoimpo.

A foreigner writes from another town that the Korean independence paper is again being circulated after being discontinued for some time. The authorities are using every effort to discover its source. It is said that the paper is printed in the country and distributed at night. The last number has some reports of discussions at the Peace Conference and mentions, also, the incident where some Japanese drove in motor cars through the streets of Seoul shouting and cheering for Japanese democracy and were arrested.

A despatch from another town mentions a demonstration by Japanese in a factory in favor of Japanese democracy. The demonstrators were arrested.

Y.M.C.A. DESCRIBES WORK FOR COOLIES IN FRANCE

Greater Need for Association Services Now Than During the War

An official account of the work being done by the Y.M.C.A. for the Chinese Labor Battalions in France is given in the form of a letter sent out by the national committee of the Association to those who contribute to the war work fund. The letter in part follows:

Every word from France emphasizes the fact that the opportunity for service in connection with the Chinese Labor Battalions has been increased greatly since the signing of the armistice. The call is for an increased number of workers. The next six months will afford the greatest open door in connection with this work. The release of the men from the strain of war conditions has made it possible to interest them as never before in their mental, physical and moral welfare.

Mr. G. H. Cole, of China, who is in charge of the Chinese work in the British area, says that the British authorities have welcomed the services of the Association as never before, during the past few months. In the British area the Association is working in eighty-four centers, the number of men in each varying from 2,000 to 18,000. The staff for the work in that army totals eighty-four, forty-two of whom are British, eleven Americans, and thirty-one Chinese. This number has been increased considerably since the report was made. The Chinese secretaries recruited from American colleges and from China have more than made good, especially at Boulogne and Etaples, where they won to a remarkable degree the confidence of the military authorities as well as their fellow Y.M.C.A. workers.

The center has been much appreciated by the Chinese, especially the consignment that has come from China consisting of "cats" and other things from home.

The activities are mainly recreational, educational, and religious. In every area there are men that know the Chinese language and they are set free as much as possible to speak to the men. One can realize the importance of these lectures when it is remembered that the laborers are unable to read any of the foreign newspapers or speak either French or English. They welcome these speakers who interpret to them what is taking place at this important time in the West. In every area, and in some areas in every hut, the Association has stereophones. Slides are sent from headquarters and a large number of lectures are being given on the following subjects: "The Nations of the World," "Western Industries," "Western Society and Customs," "Geography," "Astronomy," etc., etc.

The British Y.M.C.A. has loaned five of its splendid permanent cinemas one or two nights a week to the Chinese. In addition, two large portable machines, two Guilecos using standard films, and six Pathes-cinemas are in use. It has been necessary to select carefully the material for these entertainments, this work being carried on by a special committee working at Dieppe for the past three months.

The principal evil among the Chinese is that of gambling. The best antidote so far found is amateur theatricals. These have been successful in many centers. In one place one hundred men got up at two o'clock in the morning and walked sixteen miles to see the show, returning the same night at one a.m., even though they were required to be on duty the next morning as usual.

Games are freely used, such as Chinese chess, draughts, quito, bagatelle, football. A typical program carried out in some huts is as follows:

Monday, Lantern Lecture night.
Tuesday, Games night.
Wednesday, Cinema.
Thursday, Letter Writing night.
Friday, Talk on the War, etc.
Saturday, Amateur Theatricals.
Sunday, Religious Meeting.
Special letter paper bearing the Y.M.C.A. triangle with Chinese lettering is provided at the huts. Volunteer letter writers have per-

formed a very useful service. Eight were on duty the first night and wrote thirty letters for the men. These streams of letters bearing the name of the "Chi Tu Chiao Ching Nien Hui" going back to all parts of North China will surely make many friends there for the "Jesus Church" and the Y.M.C.A.

The latest service is a newspaper printed in simple Chinese, the first issue having just appeared. The paper gives current events of news regarding the East and West, and deals with topics that are of general interest to the men. This paper together with the cinemas and lectures are three of the most powerful influences to be brought to bear on the Chinese while in France. Classes in English, Chinese and other subjects are popular.

Twenty-eight Chinese secretaries have been sent to France from China in addition to some forty or fifty who were recruited in America. One of the most encouraging features so far noted is the enthusiasm and devotion shown by these chosen sons of China, who are responding to this call of service understanding that it means hard work, irregular hours, and a delay in their life plans.

POPPY FIELDS REPORTED IN NORTHERN MANCHURIA

Association At Peking Learns Drug Is Being Cultivated Over Wide Areas

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 17.—The Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association has received the following information concerning the cultivation of poppy in Manchuria:

The principal area of poppy cultivation in Northern Manchuria is Tung-ningshen, a district which lies south of the Chinese Eastern Railway and borders the Usuri Province, together with an irregular quadrilateral of land lying between the railway and the River Sungari, the boundaries of which are roughly as follows: On the south, the line of the railway from the eastern frontier of Sulfenbo or Pogranichnaya, westward to Handoahedzu. On the east, a line running parallel to the western boundary, extending northward from Handoahedzu to the Sungari. On the north, the Sungari.

The districts included in this quadrilateral are Fuchienhsien, Fuchienhsien and Mishanhsien, Hinghsien and Hantou. Other places are Fapingkou on the Chinese side of the Amur, Naokou, which is situated in the three districts of Jaohsien, Fuchienhsien and Tungchianghsien and which is understood to be a very large center of cultivation.

The Laura Guerite Co.

A large house saw the Laura Guerite Co. Revue Company's performance of "Let's Go" at the Lyceum last night and appeared to approve of it. The show is a hodge-podge of musical numbers, dances and patter which runs through five scenes. It begins at the stage entrance of a West End theater, skips to a draper's shop, thence to a schoolroom and yet again to a photographer's studio, from which establishment it rebounds lightly to Monte Carlo. Miss Laura Guerite and Mr. George Ross figure largely in the entertainment, with Miss Edyth Hyland, Dot Fay and other principals and the chorus lending consistent support. The program will be repeated tonight and "Very Good, Eddie" is scheduled for tomorrow evening.

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NORTH AND SOUTH BOTH URGED TO COMPROMISE

'Peace Talkers' At Work To Smooth Down Heads Of Both Delegations

A special emissary from the Canton Government, Mr. Anyang Tsing-ming, arrived here yesterday and called on the Southern peace delegates, urging them to remain in office. In the morning he spent two hours with Mr. Tang Shiao-yi, the Chief Delegate, expressing Canton's anxiety over the break and its desire to resume the peace negotiations.

Mr. Tang replied that as the North would not entertain his eight demands, it would be useless for him to remain, since there would be no opportunity for the resumption of the negotiations. He consented, however, at the conclusion of the interview to give Mr. Anyang's request his careful consideration. Mr. Anyang spent the afternoon in calling on the other Southern delegates at Yu Yuen Garden.

To dodge the representatives of the peace societies in Shanghai, Mr. Chu Chi-chien yesterday passed through Shanghai from Hangchow to Nanking without leaving his train. The car conveying the Chief Northern Delegate pulled in at the Markham Road station at 12:05 and was left there to be carried on by a Nanking bound train at 12:45 o'clock.

A Peking telegram last night said that President Hsu Shih-chang yesterday personally telegraphed to Hangchow and Nanking urging the Northern delegates not to go back to Peking. The Cabinet, the message said, is planning to approach Generalis Fong Kuo-chang, Tuan Chi-jai and Li Shun and other Yangtze Tachins to advocate the dissolution of both the new and old Parliaments in order to settle the question of the Legislature.

General Li Shun has also, telegraphically warned the administration not to be moved by the political cliques in Peking to allow a final break in the peace conference. He said that none of the officers and men at the front are willing to reopen hostilities in the event of Peking's decision to fight.

The peace organizations in Shanghai are making a desperate effort to bring Mr. Chu Chi-chien back to Shanghai and to reopen negotiations. They advise both sides to make concession in order that the views of the two delegations might be brought more close to each other.

Steam Roller Case Ordered To Proceed

Supreme Court Upholds Plaintiff's Right To Sue Great Eastern Trading Co.

The action brought against the Great Eastern Trading Company for the 1,700 by T. Th-yue in respect of work done and materials supplied in connection with the purchase of a steam roller by the Fokien Bureau of Public Works must proceed, according to a ruling handed down in the British Supreme Court yesterday by Judge Skinner Turner.

The point which the court had under consideration was whether or not the plaintiff had a right to sue the defendants. The agreement was between the Bureau and the defendants and stipulated for payment of a commission to plaintiff, who was to make the roller. The court upheld the plaintiff's contention that defendants alone were responsible to him and ordered the case to proceed. Mr. E. W. Godfrey, counsel for the plaintiff, applied for an order further particulars to be supplied under a certain paragraph in the defense. Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the defendants.

GOVERNMENT AT LIBAU GIVEN OVER TO COUNCIL

Resolution Adopted Demanding Return To Power Of Former Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 13.—A message from Libau states that the Lettish National Council has passed a resolution demanding the return to power of the Ullmanis Cabinet on the ground of German military interference with it, whereupon Premier Needra resigned and handed over the government to the Council.

OPIMUM CHARGE DISMISSED

The three firemen on the steamer Tungkow, charged in the Mixed Court with smuggling opium valued at \$13,000, were dismissed yesterday without the defense being called on for its evidence. Mr. R. C. Faithfull, counsel for the defendants, after the production by the prosecution of its evidence, moved for the dismissal of his clients on the ground that there was insufficient evidence. Mr. Reader Harris represented the Customs authorities, who prosecuted.

'MILLION DOLLAR' CASE UP FOR FURTHER HEARING

Action Brought By Tuchun Against Local Merchants Is Again Before The Mixed Court

There was a further lengthy hearing in the Mixed Court yesterday in the "million dollar" breach of contract case brought by the Tuchun and Civil Governor of the Province against a number of prominent Shanghai merchants following the falling through of a contract for old metal belonging to the Province.

The afternoon was principally taken up with the examination of Wang Kwen-yui, alleged manager of the defendant company. Wang gave evidence tending to show that other defendants were not really partners in the deal. Mr. W. S. Fleming conducting the direct and Mr. G. D. Musso the cross-examination. A number of telegrams were introduced purporting to be in connection with the development of the deal and there was considerable testimony regarding prices quoted, market prices of the iron and the like.

At the conclusion of the witness examination the case was adjourned until next Wednesday.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine Service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Chief engineer of the Kwangtai, Mr. Arch Lang, transferred to the Kiangshu; from short leave, Mr. Graham Buchby, to third engineer of the Toonan; third engineer of the Taishun, Mr. F. Fazzini, to acting second engineer of the Hainchi; Mr. James Murphy appointed third engineer of the Taishun.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Mr. E. R. Huntington appointed second officer of the Kutvo; second officer of the Kutvo, Mr. A. J. Goldewyk, resigned.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Grand Opening of the

ASTOR HOUSE PAVILION

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Saturday Night, May 24th, 1919

AT 10 P.M.

Largest Dance Floor in Shanghai

Augmented Orchestra

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They are young and good to look at.

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Special Dinner served in regular dining room from 7:30 to 10 p.m.

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It is not only the skin which is affected by blood impurities, but the internal organs also. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which always is the cause of all your suffering. **Clarke's Blood Mixture** is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by restoring it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood Mixture is testified by a remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after having tried every other treatment without success. The pamphlet around the bottle.

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SCHOOL CHILDREN ATTEND FLOWER SHOW OPENING

Better Weather Is Expected For Second Day Of Exhibit At Town Hall

The rain of yesterday kept the attendance down for the opening day of the Shanghai Horticultural Society's Spring flower show at the Town Hall, but it is hoped that today will bring fair weather and a bigger crowd.

The show this year, while smaller than in some seasons past, has brought together a handsome collection of exhibits, which have been artistically arranged in the big drill hall by Mr. MacGregor, Superintendent of Parks, and his assistants. There is a fine medley of color and the entries include many showings of particular beauty. One of the most colorful sections of the show is the geranium exhibit, which is a veritable flaming corner. The cut flowers, including roses, sweet peas, carnations and the like make a fine display and the bush flowers, potted greens and climbing flower exhibits number many handsome specimens. The vegetable display is quite large and well varied and is altogether an exceptionally good collection of products of the local kitchen garden.

Nearly a hundred school children attended the show yesterday, both foreign and Chinese, who will compete for the prizes for compositions offered by the Society. Children will be admitted at a charge of only 20 cents today up to 6 p.m.

The band was in attendance last night, rendering a pleasing program, and will also be on hand this evening.

Following is the list of prizes awarded by the judges yesterday:

Elkhorn Fern—1 Chu Siang-ting.
Davallia Fern—Hon. mention, Chu Siang-ting.
Adiantum Capillus Veneris—1st Mrs. E. C. Pearce; 2nd Mrs. R. S. Ivy.
Adiantum Gracillimum—1 Mrs. Ayscough; Hon. mention Mrs. Pearce.
Adiantum Macrophyllum—1 Mrs. Ivy.
Adiantum Punctatum—Hon. mention Way Yue-ying.
Birds Nest Fern—2 Chu Siang-ting.
Pteris—Hon. mention H. H. Fox.
Pelargonium—1 Chu Siang-ting; 2 H. H. Fox.
Pelargonium—Hon. mention H. H. Fox.
Pelargonium Standard—Chu Siang-ting.
Geraniums:
Standard Double—1 Chu Siang-ting; 2 Chu Siang-ting; 3 Chu Siang-ting.
Standard Single—1 Chu Siang-ting; 2 Chu Siang-ting; 3 Chu Siang-ting.
Bush Double—1 Chu Siang-ting; 2 Chu Siang-ting; 3 Chu Siang-ting.
Basket of Fuchsias:
Double—1 Chu Siang-ting.
Single—1 Chu Siang-ting.
Bergonia, Single—1 Chang Yuan-chi.
Tuberous—1 Yao Tseng-chi.
Rex—1 Mrs. Ayscough.
Vegetables:
Radishes (Turnips)—1 Mrs. Ezra.
Long Radish—1 J. D. Clarke.
Carrots—1 J. D. Clarke.
Onions—1 J. D. Clarke.
Leeks—1 J. D. Clarke; 2 H. H. Fox.
Honorables mention, Collection of Vegetables—J. D. Clarke.
Cauliflower—1 Way Yue-ying.
Lettuce—1 Mrs. Ezra.
Cabbage Lettuce—1 J. D. Clarke.
Strawberries—1 H. H. Fox; 2 J. Ambrose.
Potatoes—1 Mrs. Ezra.
Spinach—1 J. D. Clarke.
Asparagus—1 Mrs. E. C. Pearce.
Cabbage—1 J. D. Clarke; 2 Mrs. Ayscough.
Savory Cabbage—1 J. Ambrose.
Alpine Strawberries—1 J. Ambrose.
Strawberries (small)—1 Mrs. Craddock; 2 Way Yue-ying.
Broad Beans—1 J. Ambrose.

Pops—1 Mrs. C. C. Stevenson.
French Beans—1 Mrs. C. C. Stevenson.
Globe Artichoke—1 Mrs. Ezra; 2 Mrs. Ezra.
Parsley—1 J. Ambrose; 2 Mrs. C. C. Stevenson.
Cucumber—1 Pow Kee.
Mint—1 Mrs. E. Godfrey.
Sage—1 H. H. Fox.
Beetroot—1 J. Ambrose; 2 H. H. Fox.

Turnips—1 J. D. Clarke.
Kohlrabi—1 Mrs. C. C. Stevenson.
Verbena—1 and 2 Mrs. E. C. Pearce.
Flox—2 Chang Yuan-chi.
Dianthus—1 Way Yue-ying.
Class 7 Special.
Large Baskets—1 Mrs. C. C. Stevenson.
Small Baskets—1 and 2 Mrs. E. C. Pearce.

Special prize for group of Dahlias—Mrs. Ezra.
Collection of Antishinium—Hon. mention Mrs. C. H. Ryde.
Begonia—Mrs. Ezra.
Dahlia—1 Mrs. Ezra.
Canterbury Bells—Chang Tsing-sung.
Fox Glove—1 and 2 Mrs. C. H. Ryde.
Madonna Lily—Mrs. Ezra.
Mallow—Hon. mention Chu Siang-ting.

Nasturtium—1 Chang Zung-ching.
Azalia—1 Yue Tsue-doo; 2 A. Kew.
Jacotina—1 Chu Zung-ching.
July Snow—1 A. Kew.
Amayilis—1 Mrs. Ayscough.
Orchid—1 Yue Tsue-doo; Chu Siang-ting.
Jasmine—Hon. mention Mrs. E. C. Pearce.
Class 5 Special—1 Mrs. Ezra; 2 Mrs. Ryde.
Cut Pansies—1 Mrs. James Quin.
Class 2 Special—1 Mrs. Heaton-Smith; 2 Mrs. Carree; 3 Mrs. C. C. Stevenson.

Climbing Geraniums—1 Chung Zung-ching; 3 Chu Siang-ting.
Grasses—1 Chang Yuan-chi; 2 Chang Tsing-sung; 3 Mrs. Ezra.
Hon. mention Chu Siang-ting.
Spiraea—1 Mrs. C. W. Wrightson.
Colored Daisy—Hon. mention Mrs. E. C. Pearce.
Sweet William—Chang Yuan-chi.
Petunias—Yue Tsue-doo, Chang Tsing-sung.
Snapdragon—Chang Tsing-sung.
Hon. mention Way Yue-ying.
Summer Chrysanthemums—1 Chang Tsing-sung.
Asparagus Fern—1 Chu Siang-ting.
Cactus—1 Chu Siang-ting.
Tree Fern—1 Chu Siang-ting.
Ferns (large, Boston)—1 Yao Tseng-ziang; 2 and 3 Mrs. Ivy.
Hon. mention Chu Siang-ting.
Ferns (large)—1 Mrs. Ezra; 2 C. H. Ryde.
Bougainvillea—1 Chang Tsing-sung.
Nicotiana—3 Mrs. Ezra.

The committee of the Horticultural Society consists of the following:
President, Sir Haviland de Saussure; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. C. Stevenson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. R. Heaton-Smith; Horticultural Director, Mr. D. MacGregor; Messrs. E. Jenner, Hogg, F. Ayscough, J. Ambrose, C. H. Carree, P. Fowler, P. Peebles, Way Yue-ying, R. C. Turner, Dr. Marsh, and Mesdames C. W. Wrightson and C. H. Wright.

Members Appointed For Vice Committee
Council And Moral Welfare Body Name Representatives For Special Commission

The Council has named its representatives for the special Vice Committee authorized at the last rate-payers' meeting, according to announcement in the Municipal Gazette. Those appointed are Messrs. Skinner, Turner, T. Iwakuma and A. Brooke-Smith. The Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee have nominated Dr. F. Rawlinson, Mr. L. E. Canning and Mrs. C. F. Remer for the Committee.

Name Three Captains For Volunteer Units

Commanding Officers Appointed For Light Horse, 'A' Company And Scottish

Captains have been named for the Light Horse, "A" Company, British, and the Shanghai Scottish units of the S.V.C., replacing the commanding officers recently resigned. Following are the Corps changes, as reported in this week's Municipal Gazette:

Medical Staff.—Eight months' leave is granted to Capt. C. N. Davis from May 31.
Upon the recommendation of the Commandant, the following promotions are authorized:
Light Horse.—Lieut. H. S. Lindsay to be Captain, Commanding the Light Horse.
"A" Company British.—Lieut. W. J. Monk to be Captain, Commanding "A" Company British.
Shanghai Scottish.—Lieut. G. L. Campbell to be Captain, Commanding the Shanghai Scottish.

Boycott In Wuhu Attended By Disorder

(Continued from Page 1)

parade. For the first time in the history of the city the students of the girls' schools took part in a public demonstration of this kind. They met in a central place and waved banners and sang patriotic songs as the parade passed, then they themselves paraded through the main street of the city. The demonstration was well organized with the leading men of the city supporting it. It was carried out in perfect order. Everywhere there is the demand for a boycott of Japanese goods until Japan is willing to withdraw its influence from Shantung and turn Tsingtau back to China. Representatives of the students presented a letter to the missionary body asking them to report this demonstration to the Consul and the Minister at Peking and to beg the aid of President Wilson and the American people in this crisis in China.

Steps Taken To Check Disorders In Shanghai

The boycott movement continues to develop in the Settlements, in Nantao and Chapel. Students and merchants are organizing to prevent the rowdy elements from taking a hand in the movement so as to avoid

such disorders of the kind as reported to have taken place in Wuhu. A silent protest which will touch the pocket of every Japanese manufacturer is what the movement wants to accomplish and no encouragement will be given to any demonstrators who have an inclination to disturb the peace.

The City Temple in Nantao, which but a week ago was replete with Japanese toys, umbrellas, straw hats and other articles, is devoid of all things Japanese. The last stand was moved away yesterday afternoon. Native products will replace the wares offered for sale by these stands.

Department Stores Take Stand
The Wing On and Sincere, the two leading Chinese department stores, will not sell a single Japanese article, starting from tomorrow, it was announced by the management yesterday. Although the management is not yet decided as to what definite arrangement is to be made regarding the disposal of the huge stock left over in the two stores, employees of the establishment stated that the Nipponese-made things will be consigned to the flame at some public place to be announced later.

Meanwhile the various industrial associations are busy formulating plans to substitute Japanese wares with native products. The Cotton Mill Owners' Society yesterday issued a statement that Chinese mills need no supplies from Japan. Up to the present, the cotton yarn wrappers and bobbins have been invariably purchased from the islands. But yesterday the society announced that the two Chinese factories, the Pao Yuan Paper Mill, 32 Yangtzepoo Road, and the Wei Tai Company, 451 Weihaiwei Road, could furnish the requirements.

To Show Native Products
The Industrial and Commercial Development Association has issued a circular invitation calling for the display of native products at their commercial museum which they will start at the Temple of the Daughter of Heaven, North Honan Road. They said that there are lots of Chinese products, which compare favorably with foreign articles, but on account of the lack of publicity, have become obscure and obsolete.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in this week's Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ended May 17:

Police Force.—The following promotions are authorized from May 1:
To be 3rd Class Inspectors:
T. H. Steele
J. Sinclair
To be Sub-Inspectors:
J. Campbell

W. Whiting
T. Crookdale
J. W. Prince
J. Sullivan
J. F. Frosner
Fire Brigade.—Henceforward the official designation of Mr. H. Upton, Departmental Assistant, will be Station Officer.
Health Department.—Long leave is granted to Dr. C. N. Davis, 2nd

Assistant Health Officer, from May 21.
Electricity Department.—Miss D. Davey is appointed temporarily as Stenographer and Typist, from May 1.
Educational Department.—Mr. W. H. S. Hatten is appointed Assistant Master on probation in the Public School for Boys, from May 13.
The appointment of Mr. G. H.

Parkes, School Keeper and Assistant Boxing Instructor in the Public School for Boys, is confirmed from March 3, under an agreement terminable at three months' notice.
Revenue Office.—The appointment of Collector O. H. Ridgway, is confirmed from February 1, under an agreement terminable at three months' notice.

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The Mastery Of The Far East

The Mastery Of The Far East. By Arthur Judson Brown. Charles Scribner's Sons. G.36.

"The Mastery of the Far East," by Arthur Judson Brown, contains a wealth of historical and sociological information given in a style that is both scholarly and entertaining. This is not a volume to be read in haste, for it is over 600 pages long, and is weighty in material, though not at all heavy in manner. It should be studied leisurely, and then consulted as a reference work when information concerning the Far East is desired.

Mr. Brown is something of an authority in the history of the East, as shown by his previous works, "New Forces in Old China," "The Chinese Revolution," and "The New Era in the Philippines." In the present book he shows the profound significance which the problems of the Far East have for the world, and discussed the relations of China and the Philippine Islands to the new alignment of races that is developing. In the present book he treats of the relation of Korea and Japan to the mastery of the East. His central idea is that the Korean Peninsula constitutes the strategic point in the struggle.

Korea, the despised, or at least neglected country, small in comparison with its neighbor China, yet has an area one and one-half times that of New England, and is of considerable value.

"The tide of the world's travel has hardly more than touched Korea. Increasing numbers of travelers are visiting China and Japan, but most of them pass by the lesser neighbor. No famous temples, no beautiful palaces of the living or historic tombs of the dead attract the globe-trotter. Squalid towns and villages and wretchedly poor people offer faint lure to the seeker for the artistic or the picturesque. And yet to the thoughtful student of human life, to one who would understand the deep undercurrents of international affairs, and to one who would observe that most wonderful thing in the world, the spiritual transformation of a people, Korea is a deeply interesting land."

Mr. Brown describes the vanished days of old Korea, the people, their customs, their education and lack of it, their literature and their religious beliefs. He shows that while the Koreans are squalid and uncivilized in their poverty, immoral and uncultured, yet they possess many admirable traits, and most of their shortcomings are due not to their own weakness so much as to the system under which they have been forced for generations to live.

He tells us that in Korea there is no family left as we know it, and women have a lower place there than even in China, or Japan, possessing less freedom and less influence. Yet there are amusing conceptions made for them.

"When the missionaries first went to Korea, they found a quaint method of permitting women to go abroad without scandal. Instead of having a curfew for children, there was one for men. They were to be

'The Dead Command': An Ibanez Canvas

The Dead Command. By Vicente Blasco Ibanez. Duffield and Co. G.11.75.

It must be evident to readers of Senor Blasco Ibanez—even of the rather uncharacteristic "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"—that this writer is indigenously Spanish; that in spite of his residence abroad and his occasional excursions beyond the frontiers of his native land in search of fictional material he remains a product of his country.

To a nation whose Carmen, the work of a Frenchman, such novels as "The Shadow of the Cathedral, The Blood of the Arena and The Dead Command" must come as something of a surprise. There is in these works of course a good deal of the spirit which permeated Carmen, but there is much besides. To begin with, an air of truth, a note of authority. Senor Ibanez is able from the very first page of a novel to inspire confidence; there is no factitious glitter to mislead the unwary, no "padding," no imitation romantic color to capture the uninitiated; every word is inspired by truth and a love of the object described.

And the result is a romantic Spain fully as captivating as the Spain of Carmen, and far more convincing. The Spanish author achieves romance as the faithful recorder and interpreter of the life and natural phenomena of his romantic country. What he feels above all in these novels, then, is the romance of truth.

"The Dead Command" is a negation of the title—"Los Muertos Mandan." Through the centuries the noble family of the Ibanezes have been guided by the traditions of nobility, living and dying as befits their station. The last of the Ibanezes, the central figure in "The Dead Command," has squandered his fortune, hypothesized his palace and lands, and is on the point of marrying a rich Jewess of low caste. He does not love her; his intention is simply to recoup his fortunes. But—the dead command.

"The living were nowhere alone; the dead ever surrounded them, and as the dead were more infinitely more, they weighed upon the living with the heaviness of time and of numbers. No; the dead did not depart, as the people thought. The dead remained motionless in the brink of life, spying upon the new generations, forcing upon them the authority of the past with a rude tug at the soul whenever they tried to step out of the beaten path."

Febrer unceremoniously breaks off the intended union and leaves his native Majorca, going to the last remaining spot of land which has not been sold, a lonely place in the island of Iviza, where a farmer and his family, former tenants, take care of him. Febrer's love for the beautiful daughter of the old farmer occupies the chief place in the book. Margalida inspires the melancholy young man, who has grown old too soon, with the first genuine passion of his existence.

On the primitive little island, in the midst of the peasants whom he has come to know, Febrer gradually regains a more healthy outlook on life, aided as he is by the respectful and timid affection of Margalida. Some of the most picturesque chapters are devoted to Febrer's veiled making, in company with the thirty native youths who woo in the curiously formal manner prescribed by the island traditions. Febrer is of course hated by his rivals and distrusted by the farmer, who can see no possible good in such a match.

The situation, skilfully built up and deftly suspended through two-thirds of the novel, is constantly threatening to take a melodramatic turn; the novelist displays a prodigious power in arousing curiosity for an event, and then with no less power to satisfy that curiosity in a manner different from what was expected. Only once are we brought face to face with a romantic incident in the good old manner of Dumas and Stevenson. The posthumous up to this point have served only to whet the appetite.

Among the authors for the hand of Margalida is a certain bravado called the Ironworker. Febrer has gone to the lonely forge in the hills to seek out the object of his love, and at night the rival returns the call. Febrer steps out:

"Emerging suddenly from the darkness of his room to the diffused clarity of the alder light he saw the clump of bushes near the tower and further on the dim white farmhouse, and opposite stood the black

bump of the mountains piercing the sky, in which flickered the stars. This vision lasted but an instant; he could see no more. Suddenly two tiny flames, two serpents of fire leaped from the bushes, one after the other, cutting luminous streaks through the dark, followed by two almost simultaneous reports."

This time Febrer is scarcely touched. But the visit is repeated, and Febrer is severely wounded. Into the midst of his new life comes a letter from a friend in Majorca, out of the tangle of his affairs there sending enough for Febrer to return to his native town. Febrer believes that his love for Margalida is hopeless, and he determines to leave. The dead command. Nothing but the enemy, who has disappeared.

The last night before he leaves is spent in the solitude of the tower. As he is about to retire he hears the wild challenge cry from the Ironworker. This time, however, he has the prudence not to leave the tower by the front door. He quietly descends from the window. He looks for the enemy, who has disappeared.

"In his surprise he stood erect, intently watching the black and undulating spot of bushes which extended around the foot of the stairway. Suddenly a red serpent, a streak of flame, followed by a tiny cloud and a thunder clap, leapt from out the tamarisks. Jaime thought he had been struck in the breast by a stone, a hot pebble, perhaps flung into the air by the concussion from the detonation." He finds himself lying on the ground a moment later. The enemy creeps forth from the bushes. Febrer sufficiently regains consciousness to fire three shots at the figure, who falls to the ground dead. In an agony of death, that we seek the reason for: the exotic charm of this novel. It is the color, the—there is no more apposite word or one less hackneyed atmosphere. This atmosphere, then, is not the atmosphere which is produced by a careful piling up of documentary evidence; it is not an obvious marshalling of significant details; it is rather the inevitable result of the gusto of the novelist. The picture of life at Majorca and Iviza conjured up by Senor Blasco Ibanez is the loving reflection of the writer's passion for the places and people he exhibits.

MA PETTINGILL

Ma Pettingill. By Harry Leon Wilson. Doubleday, Page and Co. G.1.50 net.

Our dear old friend, Ma Pettingill, is with us once again. She wears exceedingly well, but we must admit that on one or two occasions she shows signs of slightly impaired faculties. The Ma Pettingill we met when we first went to Red Gap never would have wasted precious time on such histories as those entitled "Can Happen" and "As to Herman Wagner." Despite these occasional lapses, however, the mistress of the Arrowhead Ranch remains the same busy, shrewd, energetic woman we have long known; a woman with a keen wit, a sharp tongue, a warm heart, and a gift for summing up in the good old manner of Dumas and Stevenson. The posthumous up to this point have served only to whet the appetite.

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"Emerging suddenly from the darkness of his room to the diffused clarity of the alder light he saw the clump of bushes near the tower and further on the dim white farmhouse, and opposite stood the black

desire "to mother every male human being on earth"—especially her own husband. In the pre-screen days he used to play the piano and sing to her while she did the boarders' dishes and got things ready for their breakfasts.

One of the most amusing tales in the book is the one called "Red Gap and the Big League Stuff," which relates how a young woman, a Bohemian glass blower from Greenwich Village, New York, City, named Vernabelle Smith, came to Red Gap and endeavored to start a Latin quarter. Vernabelle was "kind of hungry looking, or soulful, or something," and was extremely fond of referring to herself as "a limp lily." The mothers of Red Gap did not develop any overwhelming fondness for Vernabelle, but the sons and daughters admired her greatly, and despite the efforts of the Anti-Tobacco League and the Civic Purity League, Vernabelle had it all pretty much her own way until she consented to give up an evening cycle of dance portrayals for just a few of the choice spirits." Ma Pettingill was among the choice and chosen few; her description of what she saw is well worth reading. "One Arrowhead Day" provides an entertaining story, though perhaps not quite so amusing as one as that of "The Taker-Up," the story of one who "took up the war in a hearty, girlish manner."

For by this time the war has reached Red Gap, and Ma Pettingill is having an exceedingly strenuous time, owing to the scarcity of labor and "having to do the work with mental deficiencies and crippled and Bolsheviks, because every able-bodied puncher in the country had gone over to create a disturbance in Europe." But though the punchers were gone, Mrs. Genevieve May Popper remained. And when "those kindhearted, music-loving Germans, with their strong affection for home and little ones, started to shoot the rest of the world up to German standards," Genevieve May had immediately become busy. She was determined to save the world, if wearing a number and variety of expensive uniforms could do it. After frequent changes of uniform and an unpleasant experience with the secret service, she started in to teach housewives economy and earning. Cousin Egbert thoroughly enjoyed the results.

The book closes with a tale called "Curis," which tells how Ma Pettingill acquired a new and highly desirable foreman for the Arrowhead Ranch. He had been in France; he had been "gassed, shell-shocked, trench-feeted and fevered," besides a few other things, and was discharged from the army in consequence. But it was Ma Pettingill's private belief that he had been put out because "he was too scrappy and wouldn't let the war go on in peace and quiet," subsequent events fully justified her conviction. Those who have an affection for Ma Pettingill—which we imagine, means most of those who have made her acquaintance—will be delighted to meet her once again and go with her to Red Gap and about the Arrowhead Ranch.

"No; the dead do not command! It is life that commands, and above life, it is death that commands." The story of "The Dead Command" is a simple tale, spun with the art of the born story teller. But it is not in the story or even in the characters that we seek the reason for the exotic charm of this novel. It is the color, the—there is no more apposite word or one less hackneyed atmosphere. This atmosphere, then, is not the atmosphere which is produced by a careful piling up of documentary evidence; it is not an obvious marshalling of significant details; it is rather the inevitable result of the gusto of the novelist. The picture of life at Majorca and Iviza conjured up by Senor Blasco Ibanez is the loving reflection of the writer's passion for the places and people he exhibits.

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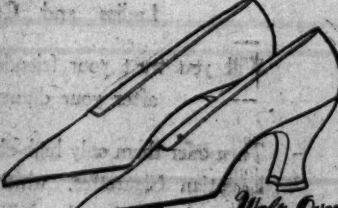
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THE CALL OF THE SEASON

The daintily clad foot—trim, neat, stylish—is the outcome of carefully selected footwear.



ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW



Our showing of summer WALK-OVERS includes the most fashionable model in white kid, buckskin, or canvas. The styles and shapes are not only varied but include everything that the STYLE JUDGES approve.

You will find our store the style center for footwear and the most satisfactory place at which to select summer shoes.

"Walk-Over Shoes, once within them, never without them"

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"The Store Ahead"

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The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize \$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 8th June, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: \$5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

23680

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS OPEN
BASEBALL LEAGUE SEASONTake Up American National
Game And Put Eight Teams
In Field

The first games of the Public School baseball league were played on the school grounds Tuesday afternoon. Hereafter, two games will be played every Tuesday and one on Friday each week until the schedule has been completed. An indoor ball is used, but the playing is by the outdoor rules. This does away with any accidents and makes it possible to play the games on the school grounds. It also enables the boys to learn the rules of the outdoor game. The league is composed of eight teams. There are four colors, Red, White, Blue, and Green, each color having two teams. The first teams play only the first teams and the second teams only the second teams, which makes really two different circuits. The captains of the teams are as follows: Reds, Schneider; Whites, Moosa; Blues, Gelbart; Greens, Reid.

The results of the Tuesday games are as follows:

123156789 Totals
Blue Firsts 200061551 20
Red Firsts 210035300 18
Batteries: Blues, Symington and Gelbart; Reds, Noblston and Cooke; Umpire, Mr. Glaugue.

Red Seconds 0005360427
Blue Seconds 10040300715
Batteries: Reds, Larsen and Voss; Blues, Davis and Rowland; Umpire, Miska.

The next game will be played tomorrow when the Green and White first teams will engage.

Peking Race Meet

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 5.—About thirty entries have been made for the Spring Meeting of the Peking Race Club, which will be held here on the 24th and 26th of this month, and the stewards expect that at least twenty late entries will be registered. They likewise express the hope that Tientsin owners will make their late entries as early as possible in order to facilitate the completion of the race book.

Of the Peking ponies in training Mr. W. Grave's gray griffin Gombou has done a very satisfactory mile gallop "in the dark" and is regarded here as a good tip for the Maidens unless something extra comes from Tientsin, while Mr. C. L. Williams' dun griffin Mendicant is expected to go well over the longer distances. The Marain stable's gray griffin Gorse has done a very good mile and a half at Tientsin, and its owners now have designs for him on the Derby.

The older ponies are all coming along well, Messrs. Hemming and Henningsen's Aero and Aviator being in particularly good form. Mr. W. Grave's Sheerato, which cleaned up the Fall Races last year, is also in splendid condition and tipped to bring its owner several wins.

Two new stables, those of Mr. Willing Spencer and of a Danish syndicate, racing under the stable name of Aia, will make their debut at the coming meeting and may spring a surprise on the old timers. The ponies in these stables are all griffins, and not much is known of them. They are, accordingly, in the nature of dark horses, which are very apt to come in strong at China meetings.

The Peking Race Club has made several improvements in the track and paddocks, and everything possible is being done by the stewards to put racing here on the footing which it enjoyed before the war.

College Sport Schedule

In connection with the Championship series of the East China Inter-collegiate Athletic Association, the following schedule of games has been arranged for the St. John's team.

May 24—Nanyang at Nanyang, 3 p.m.
May 28—Nanyang at St. John's, 4 p.m.
May 31—Soochow at Nanking.
June 2—Nanking at Nanking.
June 7—Nanyang at Nanking (in case of tie).

Spring and Summer Suits

New American Material and Styles, latest Patterns, in Pongee, White Serge and Palm Beach Suitings.

THOM SHING

8a Broadway, Astor House Building

Hangchow School Sports

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, May 18.—The first annual and track meet of the Hangchow College Associated Middle Schools was held on Gamble Field last Saturday. In addition to the Middle School of the College, four other Middle Schools were represented. The five schools scored the following points: Hangchow College Middle School, first, 791 points; Vincent Miller Academy, Soochow, second, 39 points; Kashing High School, third, 261 points; James Sprunt Academy, Kiangyin, fourth, 7 points; Lowrie Institute, Shanghai, fifth, 0 points.

The best time was made in the quarter and half mile and 220 yards dash. A new college record was set in the discus throw by Wang Hwok-zoon of the Hangchow team, who threw 75 feet 11 inches, breaking the former record by over six feet.

Dzen Song-lyi, Captain of the Hangchow team, was individual champion, winning 21 points. For Soochow, Dzen Wae-kong scored the most points totaling 181 points; for Kashing, Chin Ven-ping was the star.

A boat race between two college out-boards, scheduled to take place after the meet, was called off because of rain.

The visiting teams were entered in the evening by a play given by the Hangchow College students. The summary of the events was as follows:

100 yards-dash. Won by Dzen Mo-ven, (Hangchow); 2, tie between Koh Chin-ken, (Kashing) and Dzen Wae-kong, (Soochow); 3, Tang Shih-en, (Kiangyin). Time 11.5 seconds.

Shot-put. Won by Chin Hien; 2, Dzen Wae-kong, (Soochow); 3, Chin Kwang-yoh, (Kiangyin); 4, Wang Hwok-zoon, (Hangchow). Distance 27 feet 4 inches.

Half-mile run. Won by Dzen Song-lyi, (Hangchow); 2, Dzen Chi-tong, (Hangchow); 3, Yih Dzen, (Hangchow); 4, Tsiang Yih-sh, (Soochow). Time 2 minutes 17.4-5 seconds.

High-jump. Tie for first between Chin Ven-ping, (Kashing) and Dzen Mo-ven, (Hangchow); 2, Tse Dzen-lan, (Hangchow); 3, Yu Dzen-wah, (Hangchow). Height 4 feet 11 inches.

220 yards-dash. Won by Dzen Mo-ven, (Hangchow); 2, Dzen Wae-kong, (Soochow); 3, Koh Chin-ken, (Kashing); 4, Tse Shiao-sen, (Kashing). Time 26.1-5 seconds.

Discus throw. Won by Wang Hwok-zoon, (Hangchow); 2, Chin Hien, (Hangchow); 3, Yu Dzen-wah, (Hangchow); 4, Wang Tsiang-shan, (Hangchow). Distance 76 feet 11 inches. (College record).

High hurdles. Won by Chin Ven-ping, (Kashing); 2, Dzen Tson-en, (Soochow); 3, Yao Se-lan, (Kashing); one runner disqualified. Time 30.1-5 seconds.

Broad jump. Won by Dzen Song-lyi, (Hangchow); 2, Dzen Wae-kong, (Soochow); 3, Chin Ven-ping, (Kashing); 4, Dzen Tson-en, (Soochow). Distance 16 feet 6 inches.

440 yards-dash. Won by Dzen Song-lyi, (Hangchow); 2, Koh Chin-ken, (Kashing); 3, Tsiang Yoh-wei, (Kiangyin); 4, Tse Shiao-sen, (Kashing). Time 57.4-5 seconds.

Low hurdles. Won by Dzen Wae-kong, (Soochow); 2, Chin Ven-ping, (Kashing); 3, Tsiang Shih-wei, (Kiangyin); 4, Dzen Song-lyi, (Hangchow). Time 52.1-5 seconds.

Mile run. Won by Dzen Chi-tong, (Hangchow); 2, Yih Dzen, (Hangchow); 3, Tsiang Yoh-wei, (Kiangyin); 4, Tai Che-yao, (Soochow). Time 5 minutes 48.1-5 seconds.

Pole vault. Won by Dzen Song-lyi, (Hangchow); 2, tie between Chin Hien, (Hangchow) and Dzen Tson-en, (Soochow); 4, Li Hoo-ling, (Kiangyin). Height 8 feet.

Relay race. Won by Hangchow; 2, (Soochow); 3, (Kashing); 4, (Kiangyin). Total points—1, Hangchow, 791 points; 2, Soochow, 39; 3, Kashing, 261; 4, Kiangyin, 7; 5, Lowrie, 0.

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YOU are looking to save a Dollar without sacrificing style and quality in Ladies' and Children's Outfittings, Millinery and Footwear—

Visit our new store and you will be fully satisfied.

I. CANTOROVICH

1st Floor of 40 Nanking Road.

Highest Salaried Jockey
Killed In Bowie Race

Jockey Robinson.

Frankie Robinson, America's premier jockey, was killed and Johnny McTaggart, Mooney and Sneldman, other jockeys, are suffering from severe bruises as a result of a spill in a race at Bowie, Md., track. The accident occurred when a field of eight horses dashed to the first turn in the sixth race. A mix-up followed and five horses and riders tumbled to the turf. Robinson was kicked in the head by his mount, Roederer. The jockey had a gaping hole torn in his skull at the base. Robinson was under contract to Harry Payne Whitney, the New York millionaire, and was the highest salaried rider in the United States. He was twenty-two years old.

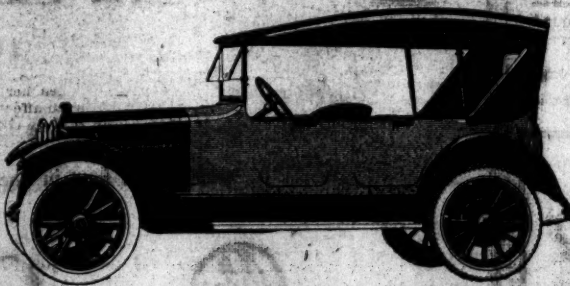
Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.

1. March—Hukl.
2. Overture—Charles VI.
3. Waltz—Pine d'Or.
4. Selection—Hawaiian Melodies.
5. (a) One Step—Peter Gink.
- (b) Fox Trot—A Baby's Prayer.
6. Selection—A Runaway Girl.

Caryll.
A. de Kruze,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Hupmobile



"The Best Car of its Class in the World"

When you purchase a Hupmobile you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have purchased a car which conforms to standards with which you are familiar. The best European practice in motor-car construction has entered just as much into the building of the Hupmobile as have the highest American standards. The makers have borrowed from Europe not so much to please their overseas patrons as to satisfy their own desire to adopt the best wherever they found it.

Power, Safety, Dependability,
Performance, Comfort and Good
Looks at Moderate Cost.

Hup Owners are satisfied owners: they write their views to the factory out of the fullness of their satisfied hearts.

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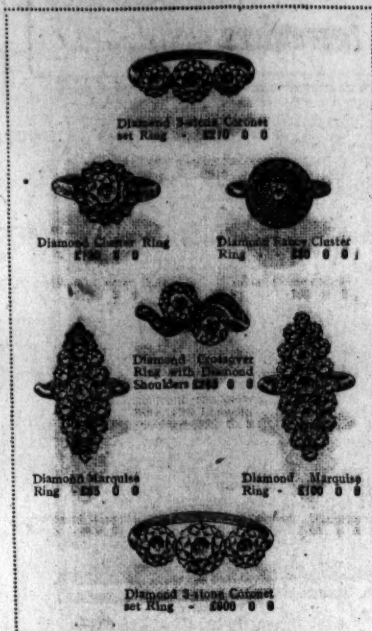
is equipped with electric starting and lighting system, five demountable rims, one-man hood, form-fitting hood cover, quick-acting storm curtains, special door curtain carriers, non-drip rain vision window-screen, speedometer, armometer, foot and robe rails, exclusive Hupmobile tail light, variable dimmer on headlights, electric horn, jack, pump, and full set of tools.

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Owing to the War prices are subject to increase without notice, but customers may rely upon the original prices being charged whenever possible.

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COMPANY LTD.

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is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered, a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes" and never reappears, as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing, it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of POND'S VANISHING CREAM before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind and weather,

POND'S VANISHING CREAM is simply wonderful. It preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn, does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good POND'S VANISHING CREAM is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

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News Brevities

The Commercial Press has issued "A Practical Grammar of English for Chinese Students" by Prof. Olin D. Wannamaker, who was formerly a professor in the Canton Christian College and writes with special reference to the needs of Chinese students.

Word has been received from Captain Llewellyn Jones, M.C., that he sailed for Shanghai from England on the Tydeus on May 3 and is due to arrive here about the middle of June. Several other local men are coming on the same boat.

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will meet at the Carlton at 4:30 p.m. today when papers dealing with "The Chinese Family" will be read. The meeting is in charge of Miss Bosworth.

The American Returned Students' Club will meet at a dinner tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock at the Great Eastern Hotel.

The annual general meeting of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Ltd., will be held at the company's premises this afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

The general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Weeks and Co., Ltd., will be held at their head office on May 30 at 4 p.m.

Shareholders of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., will meet at the Telephone Building on June 3 at 4 o'clock.

The Mixed Court yesterday ordered one month's imprisonment for a Chinese found in possession of a parcel of opium on Wochang Road.

Judgment with costs for the plaintiffs was given in the British Supreme Court yesterday in the action brought by the Nee Tai Shing Coal merchants against J. T. Hammond, on a claim for Tls. 310 for coal supplied. Defendant gave notice of appeal and the Court allowed 15 days. Mr. M. L. Heen represented the plaintiffs.

Members of the Shanghai Cricket Club will meet in the Club pavilion on May 28 at 5:30 o'clock.

One case of smallpox, one of scarlet fever and two of cerebro-spinal fever are noted among the foreign population of the Settlement in the Health Officer's report for last week.

The Municipal Council announces in the Gazette that the suggestion of the Acting Engineer for the omission of the proposed balustrade on the third story of the Hankow and Kiangse Road frontages of the new Municipal block has been adopted. This will give an additional floor space of 3,360 square feet and will involve only Tls. 10,347 extra cost, without involving additional delay in completion of the buildings.

Death Roll Is Given For Influenza Wave

Twenty-Six Foreigners And 1,288 Chinese Died In Last Epidemic

There were 26 deaths among foreigners and 1,288 among Chinese in the Settlement due to the last influenza epidemic, according to Dr. Stanley's health report for April, printed in this week's Municipal Gazette. The report states that apart from the influenza and cerebrospinal fever, which continues to smoulder in a disconcerting way, the public health has been unusually good.

'Kamerad' Guns Used By Germans In Fake Surrenders



German 'Kamerad' Guns.

A Croix de Guerre man of the American army, of Ohio's complement, holding in his hands two "Kamerad" guns, which were used by Germans in fake surrenders to the Americans. These particular guns proved unlucky for the Hun operators, for their own

of midsummer heat, almost unbearable at this time of the year. For two days the temperature in the shade went to 102, while in the sun it soared beyond 125. This passed with a storm and a good rain, and moderately cool weather is now prevailing. Wheat heads are short and the prospects of these filling out are good, but the crop is estimated to fall short of what it was last year.

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles A. Leonard and family have returned to this place; their furlough was extended in order that Mr. Leonard might spend some months doing Y.M.C.A. work with the Chinese in France. This has proved a profitable work both for the Chinese and for those who were employing them. There is a move on foot to have a conference somewhere in Shantung in the month of June to plan for means of linking the returned workmen on to the churches nearest their homes. The Chinese here gave their returning pastor a warm welcome.

So far as we can gather there seems to be an epidemic of typhoid among the Chinese. It is reported that the fever runs high for four or five days, after which there is a drop. If the patient is careful and does not exert himself to any great extent, he may get along all right. If, however, he over-exerts there is a return of the fever, with disastrous consequences. The little son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Morgan has been ill of typhoid for some days; he is now recovering.

Among the Chinese there is some dejection about the report from Paris that Japan is to control Teingtau and the Shantung Railway. Up till now there has been no outward expres-

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

(Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society)

Received from	Powhattan Club	Tls.	\$	f s d.
(Allocated from Champion Sweepstakes)	70.00			
Received from An "Old Salt"	50.00			
Previously acknowledged	36,545.31	69,688.55	14,629.18.	0
	36,665.31	69,688.55	14,629.18.	0
Remitted to London	32,843.52	69,360.37	14,629.18.	0
	2,821.79	328.48		

W. M. REEVES,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Shanghai, May 21, 1919.

Name Committee Of China Association

The following have been named to serve on the Committee of the China Association for the ensuing year: Messrs. C. M. Bain, A. D. Bell, A. Brooke-Smith, C. M. G. Burnie, A. C. Clear, G. T. Edkins, O. M. Green, P. W. Massey, E. C. Pearce and H. G. Simms. The annual meeting, which was held at the Shanghai Club Tuesday evening, was presided over by Mr. E. C. Pearce and was well attended. In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts Mr. Pearce bade welcome to all members returned from the front and reminded the members of desirability of aiding the King's Fund for the Disabled.

Shantung Notes

(China Press Correspondence)
Laichow, Shantung, May 15.—Weather has been very capricious in Shantung this month. At the beginning it was cold, and some reported snow. A storm from the north laid waste the fishing boats along the shore for many miles. It was reported that one hundred sampans were destroyed and about one hundred and seventy fishermen were drowned. This was the first rain we have had in many months; it was scarcely enough to wet the ground well, yet it gave the farmers opportunity to get in their grain. A few days ago we had two days

WHAT WOMAN NEEDS

Above all things are Health and Happiness. These are the true Woman's Rights! Every woman is entitled to them. Dame Nature intended her daughters to be healthy in body and happy in mind. Any woman conscious of pain and trouble which she feels might be removed will be well advised to make careful enquiry as to the cause. If it is found—as indeed is frequently the case—that a disordered digestion is giving rise to ill-health and the consequent depression of spirits, medicine of the right sort will doubtless soon set matters right. But it must be of the right sort. Beecham's Pills are to be strongly recommended for women's needs. They may be taken with perfect confidence for derangements of the digestive organs, including such unpleasant ailments as sick-headache, biliousness, flatulence, constipation and the lassitude and worries often incidental to her sex. Every woman may get nearer to Health and Happiness by using

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H. M. WAR OFFICE
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SHANGHAI

sion of their disappointment. Thinking men feel that the trouble is with the officials, and that there is little hope of improvement as long as the present classes have rule. One man said something like this, "As I see it, there is little prospect or hope that China can save herself from a fate like that of Korea, unless some strong nation shall show herself to be a friend, and shall in the name of justice protect China." Such gloom on the part of patriotic Chinese causes sadness.

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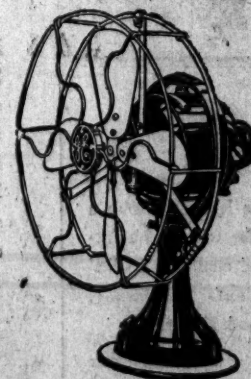
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Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostok, Yunnanfu.



Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on May 20, 1912.

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	22-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none

Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	14-16
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	25-30
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	\$0-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	14-18

Geese	each	\$0.60-\$1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	20-22
Sparrow	"	14-16

Teal	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	12-14
Cherries	"	none

Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Liches	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-15
Musksteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-30
Peaches	"	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeches	"	3-10
Piums	"	3-10
Pumeloes	each	none

Pineapples	"	none
Starfruit	per lb.	4-8

Walnut	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3

Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	"	6-7
Green Corn	each	none

Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	per bunch	2-3
Paranipa	"	3-4
Peas	per lb.	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	\$1.63-\$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	10-15
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

Grain And Flour	
Flour American	per 50 lbs. —
Flour Australian	" \$4.25
Flour Shanghai	" \$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs. \$6.40
Milk	
Foreign dairies	per bottle 20
Chinese dairies	" 17
Fodder	

Barley	per 154 lbs.	\$2.00
Bran	"	\$2.10

House Coal per ton Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal per ton Tls. 23.00
Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00
Laundry
Per 100 articles \$3.00-4.00
M. EILNER,
Chief Inspector.



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ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers'

Travellers' Checks

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 21, 1919.
Money And Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/2=Tls. 9.87
@ exch. 74.5=Mex. \$ 5.19
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 121=Tls. 82.64
@ 74.5=Mex. \$110.92
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.
Copper Cash per tael 1820
Native Interest Tls. .08

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 53.6d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 29.75
Ex. New York on London G. \$4.661

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 5/2
India Demand 5/21
Paris T.T. 762
New York Demand 765
New York T.T. 1291
Hongkong Demand 1202
Japan T.T. 672
Batavia T.T. 422
Singapore T.T. 300
T.T. 451

Banks Buying Rates
London Demand 5/3
London 4 m/s. Cds. 5/4
London 4 m/s. Docy. 5/41
London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/41
London 6 m/s. Docy. 5/41
Paris Nom. 4 m/s. 615
New York o/d. Docy. 122
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 1271

Roules Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roules
Roules 3,450 =Tls. 100
Roules 100 =Mex. \$3.75

Customs House Exchange Rates
For May
HK. Tls. 3.50 @ 5/01 11
" 1 @ 703 7.33
" 0.77 @ 1162 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 431 Yen 2.54
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.19
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ Roules -

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 21, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Japan Government Bonds 5%:
Tls. 38.45 May
Tls. 37.80 July
Japan-China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 21.70 May
Tls. 21.30 July
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 20.30 May
Tls. 20.60 July
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 20's Tls. 183.00 June
Water Moon 16's Tls. 170.00 June
Tls. 169.80 July
For Standard Tls. 169.00 June

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 21, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
S'hai Gas 6% Debs. @ Tls. 75.00
Langkats Tls. 20.00 C. N. I.
Yangtseepoo Cotton Tls. 11.50 June
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 178.00 May
Sarmagams Tls. 0.70
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.55
Anglo-French Land Tls. 76.00
Unofficial
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1919 @ Tls. 95.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 129.00 cash
Tls. 132.00 July
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 235.00 cash
Tls. 245.00 June
Tls. 247.50 July
Yangtseepoo Cotton: Tls. 11.35 June
Tls. 111 June
Telephones Tls. 80.00

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, May 21.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:
Good Middling American 1½
Inch staple spot 16.96d.
July 16.17d.
September 15.49d.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their Exchange Circular for week ending May 21:
Exchange.—London silver was quoted 53½d. ready and forward delivery on the 19th inst., a drop of 2½d. since our last circular. Our exchange rates did not fully respond to the first rise in silver after the removal of the Government maximum prices in London and New York; and they have remained steady during last week's reaction. A fair amount of export paper has been offering, but there has also been a good demand for Gold T.T. and we close with T.T. on London at 5s. 2d., i.e. ½d. lower than last week, the market quiet and waiting on further advice of silver; by which it is likely to be strongly affected.
Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at 5/1s. 28,205,000 is Tls. 376,000 lower than last week. The stock of Chinese and Mexican dollars at \$18,890,000 is \$3,880,000 lower than last week, due to shipments for purchase of opium.

Hankow Market

Hankow, May 14, 1919.
Finance and Money Market
There was some demand for remittance in the early part of the week, but heavy storms locally and down river interfered with telegraph communications on Saturday, the 10th inst., and prevented business being done to a certain extent. A fair amount of paper came out on the 12th inst., since when the supply has fallen off. T.T. Tals on Shanghai were in fair demand @ 96.85, Chinese market, but the rate afterwards fell to 96.75 which is under shipping point. Dollars rose to 71.2 buyers and 71.5 sellers, but fell again to 71-71.2 buyers and sellers respectively.
Interest.—13 percent after being 11 percent. Changsha exchange: 26.
Exports
During the week under review there was a good demand for sea-mu seed, tallow, bean oil, and wood oil, from Europe, but high exchange and advances in local prices, coupled with scarcity of tonnage made business increasingly difficult.
There were also a number of enquiries for new seasons beans, and a certain amount of business was reported.
Imports
Piece Goods.—The market is still strong, with business done in Greys and Whites for both spot and forward. Dealers have been buying Manchester goods fairly freely for shipment in the Summer and Autumn at increasing prices.
Yarn.—The market is weak especially for forward delivery.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service
London, May 8.—The Bank of England's rate of discount is 5 percent and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 20 percent.

Nation-Wide Building Boom Under Way In America

New York, April 19.—A convincing reply to the demand of the landlords for high rents is the movement now spreading across the country to "Own Your Own Home" by building it. An imposing list of towns and cities which have joined the campaign appears in the public prints, and it seems that "club-women, the clergy, financial interests, municipal officials, and the labor organizations are being appealed to by the United States Department of Labor to do their utmost in assisting the campaign." The idea of the movement is partly to "make for individual prosperity and for good citizenship," as the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times notes, and partly, of course, to help start the wheels of industry and give work to the unemployed. The World tells of New York tenants whose rents have been raised from \$15 a month to \$350, who can not get any redress from the courts, and calls it "ruthless profiteering." The New York Times explains the economic causes as follows:
"Four years ago New York City had more commercial and housing accommodations than its business and population could absorb. War put a stop on all construction, and after this country joined the impregnable building ceased completely. This situation developed competition among tenants to secure accommodations, reversing the custom of competition among property-owners for tenants."
What has happened in New York City has happened elsewhere—not to such a shocking extent, it is true, but enough to provide a keen motive for home-building and to account in some measure for the State-Wide Own-Your-Own-Home crusade in Indiana, a most interesting movement, of which the Nashville Southern Lumberman says:
"This campaign has behind it the directing force of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, and is designed to take in every city, town, and hamlet in the entire State. The campaign will probably be extended to cover a period of five years, and it may be decided by the State Chamber of Commerce to maintain an 'Own-Your-Home' bureau as a permanent department of its organization which will be on the job every day of every year. One of the features of the campaign is a fund of \$150,000 to be spent in advertising in the newspapers."
Meanwhile the Department of Labor cries aloud by poster: "Build now that city hall, courthouse, schoolhouse, church, factory, memorial." Build now! And Mr. G. Gould Lincoln assures us in the Washington Evening Star that a great revival of building has already begun:
"After two years of cessation of work on all public building and construction, except where it was needed for war-purposes, Uncle Sam is now rolling up his sleeves and starting to work again. What is true of the Federal Government in the matter of revivifying construction work is true of State, county and municipality and of private individuals and concerns. A careful study of the situation has been made by the division of public works and construction development in the Department of Labor. The results of this study, which was carried out

with regard to 6,446 deferred building and construction projects, costing a total of about \$31,892,275,000, taken in connection with the fact that contracts let in March showed a remarkable increase over those in January and February, indicate that builders in this country are getting busy, notwithstanding the high prices of material and labor."
People who put off building in the hope that prices will fall are holding to a mistaken policy, various papers declare, among them the Portland Oregonian, which advises, "Go ahead; prices will not fall," and continues:
"More than four months have passed since war ended, but still prices have not fallen, except in a few commodities like steel and copper, which are exceptionally affected by war. Lumbermen held a conference with the Commerce Department about a new level of prices, but they could not see their way to make a change. Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, tells us in a paper which was read at the Conference of Governors and Mayors that 'we are on a permanently high-price level' and that 'to talk reverently of 1913-14 prices is to speak a dead language today.' for the new price-level 'is a stubborn reality.' The only thing to do is to stop waiting and go ahead on the new price-level."

Quite a literature of exhortation persuades the builder to build now, but the most famous appeal, thus far, is that of Richard H. Edmonds in The Manufacturers' Record, Cities Edition:
"Build that house now; construct that highway at once; build that school, that church, repair that broken pavement; build that garage, and even that chicken-coop, now—not tomorrow. Go ahead with your plans; speed the nation on the road to full employment, and thus hasten the day of individual and national prosperity and safety. Preach this from the pulpit, ye ministers of the Gospel; act it from the pews, ye laymen who profess a love for humanity; put it into effect, ye county, municipal, and State officials, and remember, ye business men of America, ye men of 'big business,' that there is something in this infinitely higher and more important than the small amount of money involved which you think you could save by waiting. Some men put off the day of salvation, expecting to attend to it on their death-bed, but not many ever succeed in doing it at that hour. 'Do it now, and do it with all your might' should be the motto of every man in America who expects to do any construction work in the near future. 'Do it now,' and thus do your part toward individual and national business salvation—and even more. Procrastination is more than the thief of time; it is the murderer of opportunity."

Pigeon Saves The Life Of U.S. Naval Airman

Bird's Dramatic Arrival In Bedroom Of A Coast Hotel Leads To Rescue

A carrier pigeon yesterday saved the life of a wrecked naval airman. Just after 11 o'clock last night a visitor to Atlantic City, on the eighth floor of the Hotel Marlborough-Blenheim, was just switching off the lights preparatory to getting into bed when a pigeon flew in at the open window and fell exhausted on the floor.
Examination showed it to have a small aluminium cylinder fastened to one of its legs, and within the cylinder this message:
Down ten miles west of submarine chaser at 4:15 p.m. No gas—Ensign Finch.
A naval officer was fortunately at the hotel and realized the significance of the message, which meant that an airman in a disabled machine was floating many miles out in the Atlantic in the darkness. He telephoned to the naval authorities.
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YOUR ARMY OF DEFENCE

Its Arduous Work
Every one of us can truthfully say that we have a vast army always on guard for us so that we may live in health and comfort.
This mighty army is the millions of tiny red bodies which give colour to the blood. They are forever attacking impure and poisonous elements in the blood, and cleansing the body of foul air, which they carry to the lungs to be breathed out. In addition, they take nourishment to all parts of the body, extracted from the food that is being digested. If for one instant the heart stops and the great army ceases to march we are dead. If this army becomes reduced in strength, or is inefficient, we grow thin and weak, our nerves are enfeebled, our food does not nourish us, we are breathless, chilly and tired out.
Men and women whose armies of red blood corpuscles win their battle against disease are the fortunate ones. Those who are anemic and deficient in blood, always ailing, are to be pitied, but they can be helped. New, rich, warm, healthy blood will be made for them if they take a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills. Their nerves will become steady, their complexion will improve, vitality will be restored to all parts of the body, and every function of life be regularized and strengthened. The simple reason is that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people make new healthy blood.
If you are not fit, Dr. Williams' pink pills will help you to health. Get a supply now from your druggist, or direct, and post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. A postcard request to the same address will bring you a free copy of a useful Health Guide.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

PROPOSED SCHEDULE (Subject to Change)	
SHANGHAI TO VANCOUVER	
Methven (Cargo only)	26 May
Empress of Asia	14 June
Empress of Japan	27 June
Empress of Russia	12 July
Monteagle	25 July
Empress of Asia	9 August

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WEATHER

Cloudy but gradually improving
weather with northerly winds
along the whole coast.

DEATH

Dr. V. P. SUVOONG passed away on
the 14th inst. at his residence,
east of Szechuen Guild, Kiang-
wan Road, Chapel. The Funeral
Procession will start on Thursday,
the 22nd inst. from the house at
2 p.m., to reach the American
Church Mission Cemetery near
Pont Ste. Catherine at 5 p.m.

23676

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 22, 1919

Peace: A Sequence They Who Only Hated

(From an article by Gertrude
Kingston in the Nineteenth Century
and After, London.)

"But precisely for the reason that
America had come into the War there
was no reason to give Germany the
opportunity of a cheap peace. We
had made her pay dearly enough for
such transient victories as she had
had. With America and her untold
millions of young men at our back,
we could have afforded to ignore the
Hohenzollerns and beat the German
army to a standstill before we spoke
of peace."

And what of those untold young
millions? What of the hundreds of
thousands of them who would have
perished, and the hundreds of thou-
sands more of British and French and
Italian youths who would have perished
with them? Are they not to be con-
sidered at all? Is it to be regretted that
the armistice that gave us overwhelm-
ing victory saved them? Or would it
have been better to go on in spite
of assured victory to more slaughter
and emptied homes for the slaking of
the blood-lust and vengeance-hunger
of the Haters—the Haters who
stayed at home—the Haters who
more than anything else cause wars
and perpetuate war?

They Who Fought And Live

(This is an editorial in The Stars
and Stripes, the American Soldiers'
paper in France.)

COMPLACENCY is the name of
the vice which, in army mess
kitchens, leaves in the crevices of
G.I. stew pans the microscopic refuse
of immemorial meals bygone; which
recks not of open latrines, or un-
chlorinated water, or empty canteens
the night before the barrage. Happily,
the Army has people whose
business it is to kill this sort of com-
placency or, better still, to prevent it.
But there is a complacency fashioned
on a far grander scale than this. It is
the sort of complacency which is now
feebly lifting its voice for a return to
the world-as-it-used-to-be.

It wasn't such a bad old world.
There were good times, and dances,
and plenty of sugar, and jitneys, and
35-cent table d'hotes, and not a single
woman in overalls. Automobiles
killed occasionally, and sometimes
there was a murder, and davevils
climbed ten-story buildings by cling-
ing to nothing to boost the sale of
Seventy Sox.

The beauty of it is, for those of us
who long for these things as we long
for anything not connected with
sleeping 80 in a room and washing
at a community pump, that the new
world will contain all these delights
just as surely as the old did. But it
was the old world, the world which

the complacent Tories of our day
want back, that, among its other
frivolities, made this war possible.

They Who Fought And Died

If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies
grow

In Flanders fields.

(From John McCrae's "In Flanders
Fields.")

Have we broken faith? Have we?
Before November 11, 1918, no. The
pledge was kept; the beast was slain.
But since? Have we?

Only by them who lie in Flanders
fields can we judge the Treaty of
Peace, the peace for which they lie
there. Only by the eight million
youths whose lives were cut off be-
fore even they had flowered; and the
eight million more left broken to
limp through life crippled; and the
millions more whose hearts are
broken for them who are gone or
are returned mangled. There is no
other test. Shall they be satisfied?
Shall they say it was for this they
were called to make the supreme
sacrifice, and made it? Shall they
say this that now stands as the result
was worth the sacrifice? Or shall
they, remembering the fine faith that
sustained them unquailing in suffer-
ing, the faith that those that came
after them should not have to suffer
and that out of their suffering might
be fashioned a world in which such
things might never again be—shall
they say, as undoubtedly the future
will say, that it is the most colossal
failure in history; that secure and
backward-looking statesmen have
for five long months floundered over
artificialities while Europe burned,
and at the end produced a botched
patchwork of bargainings that fore-
dooms with the relentless certainty
of fate that in some future day eight
million more shall lie in some other
fields of Europe and eight million
more be mangled?

Have we broken faith, we the
living?

Fashions In Fiction

The old-fashioned novel with the
black moustached villain, the dash-
ing hero, and the pink-and-white
heroine of the clinging type, appears
to be coming into its own again, says
the London Chronicle.

A London bookseller, who does a
big business in the lighter kind of
literature, told a Daily Chronicle
representative that there was a re-
newed demand for the old-fash-
ioned love story, provided that the plot
was good and the tale well told.
There were more inquiries for novels
of the Mrs. Henry Wood and Miss
Braddon type than he had known for
some time past.

"There was an appreciable decline
in reading during the war," he said,
"and the taste of the reading public
also changed. Hundreds of what I
call 'novellette girls'—girls who spend
most of their spare time, apart from
visits to the pictures, in reading ex-
citing novels with a keen love in-
terest—abandoned the reading habit
altogether. They took up the knit-
ting needle instead and knitted socks
and 'woolies' for soldier brothers
and sweethearts; or they devoted
their evening to canteen work or or-
ganising entertainments."

"Those who still kept up their
reading developed a different taste
in books. Many of them went in
for more serious stuffs—histories, ac-
counts of past wars, and works of
travel."

"For instance, a girl who I will
wager belonged to the novellette sec-
tion before the war came into my
shop one day in search of a book
about Montenegro. 'They're our
Allies—I must know something about
them,' she said; and another asked
me if I had a 'history of the Czechs'.
'Now the swing of the pendulum
has come, and war novels and his-
torical and geographical works are
no longer sought after with the same
eagerness. The old style love story
is a big dash of melodrama is popular
again. It seems to link the readers
with a big dash of melodrama is
popular again. It seems to link the
readers with old times, and act as a
stimulant to mental reconstruction."

Perils Of Arkansas Travel

Beulah Correspondence Monticello
Advance.

Boots Glossop attended the singing
Sunday night and on his way home
he bogged in a mud hole. Even his
rubber boots failed to protect him and
he came near having to go home bare-
footed.

Woes In Missouri

From the Scott County (Missouri)
Democrat.

The rural telephone operator has
the hardest job in the world. She
must know where Pete Jones' corn
shredder is working, where Sammy
Sampson's corn sheller is shelling and
where John Johnson's wood saw is
buzzing, where the thrashing machine
is threshing and where they will go
next. She must also know whether
the trains are on time or late, and if
not on time, why not? She must
know where the doctor is and when
he will come in, where the fire is, what
the news is and the correct time.

How Is Germany To Pay Billions Of Indemnity?

Her Gold Supply Equals Only About One-Tenth Of The Proposed Payment, Suggest-
ing The Issue Of Bonds To Be Surrendered To The Allies Or The Proceeds Turned Over
To Them—Indemnity In Kind Will Lower The Bill And Be Especially Acceptable
To Industrial France And Belgium

(The Analyst, New York)

Easily the greatest financial opera-
tion the world has ever seen, or is
likely ever to see, will be the pay-
ment of the indemnity which the
Allied Governments are to assess
against Germany. And, almost cer-
tainly, it will last for a longer period
and will exercise a greater influence
on world events than anything of the
sort has ever done. There is no
precedent in history by which those
who are now trying to solve this
greatest of all financial problems
may be guided. The leading states-
men and financiers of England,
France and the United States are
struggling with the question, and
when they finally come to a decision,
there will be a new page in the story
of world progress.

An unofficial report from Paris
last week stated that the special
committee on indemnity had about
agreed to make the gross sum
100,000,000,000 "gold marks"; a sum
equal at the par of exchange to
\$323,800,000,000. To be paid in
three installments: 20,000,000,000
marks (\$64,760,000,000) in two
years, 40,000,000,000 marks (\$129,
520,000,000) during the thirty-
year period beginning with 1921, and
the remaining 40,000,000,000 marks
at some time to be decided upon by
an extraordinary committee to be
appointed by the Allied nations.

The 40,000,000,000 marks to be
paid during the thirty-year period,
under the proposed plan, will "draw
interest at the rate of 2½ percent
for the first five years, from 1921
to 1926, and will bear interest at the
rate of 5 percent thereafter until
liquidation." This statement in-
dicates that Germany is to issue
bonds for the full amount and either
sell them and pay the proceeds to
the Allied nations, or surrender the
bonds to the Allied nations for dis-
position as they may decide.

This plan, whether official or not,
is but the vaguest outline of what
must be done, with no hint of how
this may be done. How is the first
payment of 20,000,000,000 "gold
marks" to be made? Germany has
only some 2,000,000,000 "gold
marks" at the Reichsbank. This is
the gold reserve of that institution
and, in many places, it is seriously
doubted that all of this is actually
in yellow metal. There is some
fear in Allied quarters that, when
authentic examination of the Reichs-
bank's vaults is made—at least a
considerable portion of this will be
found to be "securities"—Land Bank
Notes, Imperial Treasury Notes, and
other obligations—which the Im-
perial Treasury has found it con-
venient during the war to "legalize"
as "gold cover." Then, of the real
gold remaining, part will have to
go to Rumania, part to Belgium,
some to France, a little to Serbia,
and the rest to the Allies. There will
be some claim to gold stolen during
the war years. It is known Germany
helped herself to the gold of enemy
and, ally impartially. That she took
from Austria is established by the
testimony of Austrian financiers who
recently explained that the reason
the Austrian State Bank at Vienna
had been unable to issue a report
of condition since 1914 was due to
Germany's incursions into the Aus-
trian gold reserve. Then, too, Ger-
many is to use some of her gold
in payment for American food.

All of this reduces the available
gold supply in Germany. In 1916,
when the Reichsbank reported gold
holdings of about \$350,000,000,
the President of the Reichsbank es-
timated that there was about
\$350,000,000 more gold still in
private possession within the empire.
That statement, placed against the
current reports of gold holdings at
the bank, makes it plain that all
Germany's gold is in one place.
Thus, the possibility of paying
20,000,000,000 "gold marks" in
actual gold is entirely out of the
question.

What is probably meant by the
phrase "gold marks" is the equiv-
alent of gold coin. In other words,
goods and services and whatever
else Germany has that may be ter-
med "liquid assets" will be de-
livered to the Allies and the value
of the equivalent of the value of
gold coin. Later on, this phrase
may take on quite a different mean-
ing. But for the time being, assum-
ing that the 20,000,000,000 marks
are to be delivered within the next
two years, they will necessarily be
in the things Germany now has
which are needed by the Allies.
These things are ships, machinery,
potash, and some other products of
German land. Services, in the form
of contract labor is not without the
realm of possibility, especially in
France, where man power is sadly
depleted, and in Belgium.

The German industrial plants
when rehabilitated, it is likely, will
be called upon to produce goods for
the Allies. Payment may be made
in this way. A good deal of the
machinery and other manufacturing
equipment stolen from Northern
France and Belgium will be returned.
A fair portion has already been re-
turned and it will, in all fairness,
be credited on account of indemnity,
for its unlawful acquisition by Ger-
many has been put in the bill which
now is to be presented. The "in-
demnity in kind" which the French
are so fond of talking about, is thus
carried out.

All of these things go into the
reckoning. It will not be in money,
and probably not in bonds in the
beginning, that Germany will pay.
Money, under the prevailing conditions
of need of the moment, is not the
thing money will buy that are need-
ed, and if those things may be found
in being now, it will be infinitely
better for the Allies to get them than
to wait until money can be made

to produce them. Delay is a factor
operating with tremendous force
against industrial France and against
Belgium.

So "20,000,000,000 gold marks"
becomes 20,000,000,000 marks worth
of the things the Allies require
which Germany can supply im-
mediately. Germany's liquid assets
are these things. Now for the next
installment.

It is proposed that Germany pay
40,000,000,000 marks to the Allied
nations over a thirty-year period,
beginning in 1921. The idea, ob-
viously, is for some sort of security
issue. Bonds, naturally, suggest
themselves, and the disposition of
the bonds can be effected in but
two ways—sale in the open market
and the proceeds turned over by
Germany to the Allies, or surrender
of the bonds to the Allies in the first
place. For all practical purposes,
these two ways amount to the same
thing.

It is submitted by many close
students of events that the world is
"fed up" on bond issues, and that,
in addition, it will not buy German
bonds. But one of all the ablest
American bankers does not take this
view. He contends that the German
indemnity bonds, if they ever eventuate,
will be well received by the invest-
ment markets of the world. And he
points to the history of the indemnity
bonds which France floated in 1871 and 1872 to
pay Germany to substantiate his
theory.

France, it will be recalled, was
obligated to pay Germany an in-
demnity of 5,000,000,000 francs,
approximately \$31,000,000,000, and
the payment had to be made in cash
or bills of exchange. France was
prostrate when the payment had to
be made, yet she liquidated her debt
in a phenomenally short time, main-
ly because the world bought the
indemnity bonds with the greatest
enthusiasm. On June 20, 1871,
Thiers asked for a loan of 2,500,000,
000 francs. In a few weeks subscrip-
tions in France alone totaled twice the
sum, and subscriptions from other
parts of Europe multiplied this con-
siderably. The following year, in
July, another loan of 3,000,000,000
francs was offered, and the total of re-
sponses in France was seven times
the amount, and the total from other
European centers, including the Ger-
man cities, added another sevenfold
subscript.

Partly that wonderful response
was because of the world's confidence
in French thrift. But also it was
because a German army of occupa-
tion was in France and literally guar-
anteed the payment of the loan. In
the present case of the world against
Germany, there will be an Allied
army of occupation ready to guar-
antee the payment of whatever loan
contracts Germany may be forced
to make.

Such a loan would, of course, be
in the nature of a first mortgage on
the German nation, empire, or re-
public as it may turn out. It would
beyond any doubt, "come ahead," as
bond men say, of the German in-
ternal war debt. That debt, it is
virtually certain, will have to be
"scaled down." It has already been
suggested, for example, that the
German war debt, which is almost
entirely owed to German people, be
reduced on a sliding scale: repudiation
of 25 percent of individual hold-
ings up to 25,000 marks; 50 percent

repudiation of individual holdings
up to 50,000 marks; 75 percent re-
pudiation of 100,000 mark sums, and
so on. That would reduce the
amount needed for interest and
sinking fund for the old debt, and
would, to that extent, relieve Ger-
many in her rehabilitation effort.

In the matter of taking care of
German indemnity bonds, the most
apparent limit on the size of the
floatation would be Germany's ability
to export goods in sufficient quantity
to pay interest charges and provide
amortization. When the German in-
dustrial structure returns to peace
functioning there is sure to be some
"exportable surplus," for, whatever
their faults, the Germans are a thrifty
and hard-working lot and capable
of material accomplishment along
industrial lines. Under proper guar-
antees, this exportable surplus could
be developed in substantial propor-
tions and made to care for a very
considerable volume of bonds. And
a great German industrial effort,
directed into channels which would
profit the nations wronged by Ger-
man military oppression, is not ex-
pected to do Germany herself any
great good some of the present-day
alarmists contemplate. Rather, the
indemnity may turn out to be, with-
in humane limitations, of course,
something like the "crushing weight
of iron chains," which Heilferrich
pictured in 1915 as being "dragged
through the generations by those
who oppose us."

For the Allied nations, the Ger-
man indemnity bonds, or the pre-
ceeds of their sale, might well turn
the tide of financial happenings.
France is admittedly in need of fi-
nancial rehabilitation. So is Belgium.
Great Britain, richer than these and
with more facilities for recovering
in reasonable short time, is still in
position where the indemnity will do
much good. Italy, which will prob-
ably direct her energies more toward
Austria than toward Germany, may
collect something much needed from
the latter.

In actual working out, the Ger-
man indemnity might be made to
stabilize French, British, and Bel-
gian currencies, for one thing. If
the German bonds were sold out-
side of Germany, the act of selling
them would create balances in all of
the countries which buy. These
credits, transferred to the Allies,
might be used by them in settling
their foreign trade. Germany did
this very thing fifty years ago. Then
France sold her bonds, accumulated
the foreign credit which, when
turned over to Germany, proved the
base of her great overseas trade ex-
pansion. Now the same thing may
be worked for the benefit of France
at the expense of Germany.

If payment in "gold marks"
means, as has been suggested, that
Germany will pay at the par of ex-
change when she makes direct pay-
ments, a vast reservoir of bills of
exchange at par, will be created
against which the Allied nations may
draw. If such a plan were in opera-
tion now, France would be able to
draw bills against German indemnity
at the par of exchange, or at 5.18 francs
to the dollar, instead of at the pre-
sent market rate of around 66
to the dollar. Thus Germany, whose
unlawful attack upon France in 1914
started the great French defensive
effort, accomplished only at the ex-
pense of French credit, would be
made to restore French credit.

Ourselves Through Japanese Eyes

The Tsinan Jih Pao, a Japanese
paper in Tsinanfu, Shantung, which
has been paying its respects to things
British and American rather vigor-
ously of late, now turns its attention
to Americans alone. It doesn't think
much of them. Following is a transla-
tion of what it calls its "psychological
analysis" of them who inhabit the
United States:

Everywhere there are people who
have a lovely appearance but at heart
they are devils. If you look only at
the outward appearance, without in-
vestigating the reality, you will fall
victim to their cunning and irremediable
calumnies. Such will be the fate of
China if she relies on the United States.
The Americans pretend to be peaceful
and loving, but they increase their
navy. They maltreated foreign races
east of the Mississippi River, so that
today you can hardly find an Indian
in the entire West, for they have been
caged by reservations. They treat
eastern Asiatics as foreign outcasts.
When the West was opened up they
secured Chinese to help them in build-
ing railroads. Later fearing that the
Chinese would compete with the white
race, in 1882 they passed a law ex-
cluding Chinese coolies. In 1902 they
tried to apply the same law to the
Japanese, which aroused Japan's
hostility. They excuse themselves on
the ground that the Japanese cannot
assimilate Western civilization. They
forbade the Japanese to enter the
country by way of Hawaii. Although
they made a treaty to save Japan's
"face," they restricted Japanese im-
migration. They go to the extremity
in insulting and despising other races.
Such is their boasted fraternity and
equality. The Chinese ought to realize
these facts. Americans have honey in
their mouths but swords in their
hands.

The Americans are not satisfied with
their huge possessions. Their greed
is boundless. In order to enlarge their
territory they bought Alaska. In 1898
they took the Hawaiian Islands. When
England wished to expand her
colonial possessions in South America
at the expense of weak Venezuela, the
United States suddenly appeared with
the Monroe Doctrine and defeated
England. In 1894 the Spanish colony

of Cuba revolted and the Americans
claimed that for fraternal reasons it
was her duty to help the people of the
island to throw off the Spanish yoke.
They refused the offer of France and
Italy to mediate.

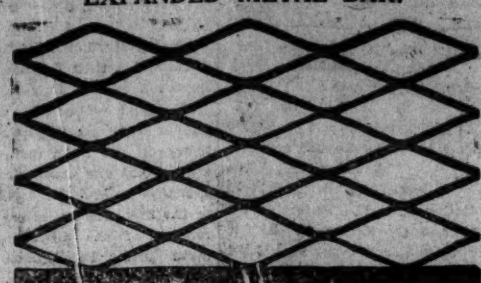
In April, 1898, they declared war,
defeated the Spanish squadron and
took possession of the Spanish posses-
sions. In July they drew up a tenta-
tive treaty of peace and compelled
Spain to surrender to the U. S. the
sovereignty of Cuba and of Porto
Rico and of all the other Spanish
possessions in the West Indies. The
Americans occupied Manila, and in
December of the same year by the
treaty of Paris they compelled Spain
to recognize the American protectorate
over Cuba, to cede Porto Rico, to the
U. S. while the Americans bought the
Philippine Islands for 44,000,000. At
the conclusion of the war the U. S.
had established a protectorate over
Cuba, had control of the Gulf of
Mexico and of the Caribbean Sea, had
purchased the Philippine Islands and
was ready to increase her influence in
the Far East. The United States
undertook a positive foreign policy
towards China and vastly increased
her navy so that her influence is now
equal to that of England.

Taking advantage of the internal
disturbances of other countries and
preaching fraternal responsibility, the
Americans brazenly rob other nations
of their land. What impudence to
preach the doctrine of the League of
Nations! Such is their peace, justice
and humanity! Now they stretch out
their big paws to China to destroy
friendly relations existing between
China and Japan. When China and
Japan disagree over the Shantung
problem they take opportunity to sow
discord and carry on their dirty diplo-
macy. It is a pity that the Chinese
do not know what their object is.
Some Chinese say "The Americans
sacrifice money and help our patriotic
students. This is the quintessence of
real civilization. They are our loving
friends." What can I say! Dangerous!
Extremely dangerous!!! To consider
a wolf a good friend! This is danger-
ous for the country. Nothing is
more dangerous.

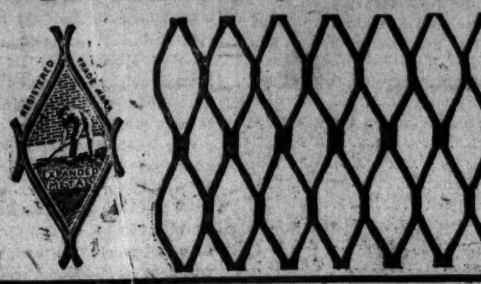
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



MOTHER OF 24 CHILDREN

London.—It is doubtful if any living Englishwoman has had a bigger family than Mrs. Howell, wife of a railway carrier living at Compton, near Wolverhampton.

She has just given birth to triplets. In 21 years she has had 24 children including triplets 11 years ago and twins six times. Fifteen children are living, and the eldest has served three years in the army.

Application has been made for the King's Bounty.

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If You Ever Join The Navy Be Sure You Go To Sea

(The Complaint Of A Homeside Girl)

My brother joined the Navy.
So I joined the Navy too.
I threw away my fussy clothes,
To wear the Navy blue.

My brother said the sailors,
Were all a jolly sort,
And always had a winsome maid,
In every foreign port.

I thought if they could get along,
I'd try their tactics too.
But now I'm in an awful fix,
And don't know what to do.

When my soldier boy went over seas,
I shed great sobs of tears.
And told him I would wait for him,
Through long and weary years.

Then came a great big sailor,
And I gazed into his eyes,
And promised I'd be true to him,
While under foreign skies.

Next sailed my Salvation liddle,
Across the ocean wide,
Counting the days till he came back,
To claim me as his bride.

Then came a little Doughboy,
On his way to Sunny France,
And as the others all were gone,
I took another chance.

Then came a big tall Ensign,
Good looking as could be,
And the tears I wept on his collar,
Would nearly fill a sea.

The last one was a flyer,
With a pair of silver wings,
And when the last one flew away,
I'd nine engagement rings.

The nine all landed safely,
And everything was fine,
As long as they were camping,
Along the River Rhine.

The sailors say it's easy,
But my brain I'll have to rack,
For the Navy took 'em over,
And the Navy brought them back.

I cheered up all these soldiers,
And sent them with a smile,
But I wish that the U. S. Trilon
Was on some heathen isle.

I like the Navy life just fine,
But think that all it's joys,
Were planned for our sailor brothers,
The U. S. Navy boys.

V. A. H.

Washington, March 24, 1919.

Bull-Fighting Unpopular In Spain

That witty scotch preacher, Dr. John Watson, once said, "Herey-hunting is the national sport in Scotland, just as bull-fighting is the national sport in Spain," and many persons in this country, holding a similar opinion, assume that bull-fight "fans" are not less numerous in Spain than baseball fans in America.

Every Spaniard is supposed to like to see bulls disembowel decrepit horses, attempt to kill men, and finally succumb to the skill and ferocity of their tormentors. Yet a famous bull-fighter named Delmontito has returned to Madrid, and from one end of Spain to the other the press seizes the opportunity to denounce bull-fighting. The crusade calls forth a very significant contribution to Blanc y Negro (Madrid) by Wenceslao Fernandez-Florez, who has made a careful investigation of bull-fighting, and concludes that its popularity in Spain has been greatly exaggerated. Says he:

"It is not true that the Spanish people as a whole are enamored of bull-fighting. In all Spain you will discover only fourteen or fifteen thousand individuals who are. These fourteen or fifteen thousand individuals keep on the go perpetually, making the rounds of all the bull-fights. They go to Gijon, to Santander, to Valencia,

to San Sebastian, to Seville, to Granada. They noisily crowd the trains. They swarm on the terraces in front of the cafes. Once the fight is over they return home.

"A proof that I am not mistaken is to be found in the care with which dealers in bulls avoid having a sale on the day of a bull-fight, for in that case the sale would be neglected.

"Among people connected with King Alfonso's court there are three thousand bull-fight enthusiasts; at Barcelona there are two thousand; at Seville two thousand more; at Valencia one hundred and fifty, and so it goes; in the country at large mere sprinkling. Many a town without a single enthusiast. A Monforte there are but two. Cangas de Onis has one for certain and another under suspicion.

"You will find innumerable Spaniards who never attend a bull-fight, and among those who do attend it appears that powerful stimulants are necessary. Some will tell you that they can not spend an afternoon at a bull-fight without drinking two or three bottles of montilla. Others say a man must smoke ten cigars and double his brandy ration."

To Fernandez-Florez, bull-fighting as "a national sport" is a good deal of a humbug, and "nothing in Spanish life has less influence." He goes on to say that all the Spanish writers are aware of this, but see reasons for not letting out the truth.

Rest, A Beautifier Of Mind And Body

After the strain of war and of war work many women are looking forward to an Easter holiday, the first which has been possible for months or even years perhaps.

"I am going to have a real rest," are the words one often hears, but many a woman will return to her home after her Easter holiday as unrested as she left it.

There are many people who do not know how to rest, which is distressing for rest beautifies both minds and body; unrest produces fretfulness and ugly faces. To sit in a chair or lie on a sofa is not necessarily a quieting process. Real refreshment is found in quietude of mind as well as body. We must learn to relax and practise the art of what the Americans call "letting go." It is as important, perhaps more so, to "let go" mentally as physically. We must not only drop our bodies on to a sofa, but we must drop our mental cares and worries. I know it is easy enough to talk, but practice makes it easy to "do"; we must learn to close our mental as well as our physical eyes and seek for rest in that holy of holies that lies within each of us.

When we rest physically on the bed most of us are in such a state of tension that we try to hold the bed up instead of sinking on to it as a dog sinks on to the floor by the fire. It is only by taking real physical rest and seeking our mental rest from the spirit within that we shall get a glimpse of the peace which passes all understanding, the peace that will refresh and renew us bodily. There is no health to be gained without that inward peace, and it would pay us to keep quiet inside even when we are in a hurry. I have known people who were late for a train who sat erect, tense, and with set mouth on the seat of a taxicab wasting their precious nervous energy by trying apparently to help the cab along. It is difficult enough to lean back and think serenely when we may be missing our train; but it is worth the effort. We shall be less tired when we arrive and readier to cope with a possible disappointment or enjoy a success.

Women who are disagreeable are sometimes unkindly alluded to as "cats," but it would be well if we studied and imitated the cat in other ways than in scratching. It should be an education to some of us hurrying and nervous people to watch a cat stretch and lie down and abandon itself to the inestimable luxury of a real rest. During a strenuous day we should endeavor to take a few moments in which to drop all our worries, to let loose our tensely taut bodies, and to rest a little; thus many a headache of exhaustion and weariness would be avoided and we should be enabled to arise in new strength to face our work again.—London Daily Mail.

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The Bund.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. Kiangsu, Captain F. Carlsen, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Talc Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, May 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s S.S. Luchin, tons 2,863, Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, May 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s S.S. Suifu, tons 2,871, Captain Smith, will leave on Friday, May 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's S.S. Suiyang Maru, Capt. S. Kasakagi, will be despatched from China Merchant's Central Wharf on Friday, May 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s S.S. Kaito, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, May 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s S.S. Tucktoo, tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, May 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. Henson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hain Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 24, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwangse, Captain J. D. Mills, will leave on Friday, May 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Teintin, Captain H. P. Hope, will leave on Tuesday, May 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The S.S. Canada Maru, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo Wharf on Thursday, May 29, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at the same time. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via POOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo Wharf on Thursday, May 29, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at the same time. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN DIRECT.—The S.S. Hsinking, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailien Mining Administration S.S. Hero, will despatch on Saturday, May 24, For Freight, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Keelung, Captain E. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 24, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAHLEN via HONOLULU.—The S.S. Shinyo Maru, Captain Y. Fugami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo Wharf on Friday, May 30, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at the same time. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. Shinyo Maru, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on Monday, May 26, Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. Custom Clock. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 24	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R.D. & Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	Tacoma	Archer	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. B.A.T. Co.
May 24	—	Tacoma	Graydon	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. B.A.T. Co.
May 26	—	Vancouver	Metven	Br. C.P.O.S.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 26	—	Tacoma	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 26	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. C.P.S.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 1	—	Vancouver	Chile France	Br. R.D. & Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 1	—	Tacoma	Harold Dollar	Br. R.D. & Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 6	—	Vancouver	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
June 6	—	Tacoma	R. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 14	—	Vancouver	West Vaca	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. B.A.T. Co.
June 14	—	Tacoma	Nanking	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. B.A.T. Co.
June 17	—	Vancouver	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. B.A.T. Co.
June 17	—	Tacoma	Fushimi Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
June 27	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 5	—	Vancouver	China	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. B.A.T. Co.
July 12	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 19	—	Vancouver	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. B.A.T. Co.
July 19	—	Tacoma	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
July 25	—	Vancouver	Montage	Br. C.P.O.S.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 2	—	Vancouver	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Vancouver	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
Aug. 23	—	Vancouver	Nanking	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. B.A.T. Co.
Sept. 9	—	Vancouver	China	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. B.A.T. Co.
Sept. 9	—	Tacoma	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Jap. C.P.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 23	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 23	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamato Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 30	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
June 1	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Nishiki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
June 4	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
June 10	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 1	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr. M.M.C.	Fr. M.M.C.
June 1	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr. M.M.C.	Fr. M.M.C.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 23	—	Marseilles	Nora	Fr. M.M.C.	Fr. M.M.C.
May 23	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 24	—	London	Neuralia	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
May 26	—	London	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 28	—	London, etc.	Monitor	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 30	—	London	Glenamoy	Br. G.L.E.A.	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 31	—	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
June 5	—	Liverpool	Stentor	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
June 5	—	Marseilles & Genoa	Indo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
June 9	—	London	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
June 10	—	London, etc.	Teucon	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
June 12	—	London	Rhesus	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
June 15	—	Liverpool	Talhydd	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
June 16	—	London	Altair Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
June 16	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr. M.M.C.	Fr. M.M.C.
June 17	—	Liverpool	Ningchow	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
July 10	—	London	Idomenus	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
July 23	—	Settle	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 22	5:30	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 22	4:00	Amoy, H'kong, Canton	Supping	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 23	5:30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 23	4:30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningbo	Chi. N.S.S. Co.	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
May 25	8:00	Stow, H'kong, Canton	Choyang	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 26	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangsue	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 27	D.L.	Stow, H'kong, Canton	Tientsin	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 29	—	Pebow, Khung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 29	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 31	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 3	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 22	3:00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 22	—	Tientsin direct	Hsinking	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 24	6:00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'sin	Chuntien	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 24	D.L.	Tientsin	Chenan	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 24	—	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor. O. Thoreson	Nor. O. Thoreson
May 26	5:00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'sin	Astrahan	Rus. R.V.F.	Rus. R.V.F.
May 30	—	Tientsin, Tsao, Dairen	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. C.P.S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangsu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenbo	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Taipei Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shansi	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Pootung	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 24	D.L.	Wuhu/Canton	Pakhoi	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.
May 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangsu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangsu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tucktoo	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.

*AM. MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUCHANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woonang, Lanchow, Ngankin, Poyang, Tating, Wochang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wochang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkang, Yungchow, Suiyang, and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday morning.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Asier House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Messrs. Asiatic Bank Building, 15 The Bund.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. Colombia May 24	S.S. Venezuela May 21
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Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 15	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
Mar. 13	—	Misaki Maru	Br. M.B.K.	Br. M.B.K.
Mar. 16	—	Mitoku Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 16	—	Marie Barnard	Jap. M.B.K.	Jap. M.B.K.
Mar. 16	—	Ningchow Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr. 6	Chinwangtao	Castlefield	Br. W.A.P. Co.	Br. W.A.P. Co.
Apr. 8	Hongkong	Kwongang	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 27	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 1	—	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 1	Tientsin	Neuralia	Br. M.M. & Co.	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 4	Tientsin	Shinsei Maru 10	Jap. S. Yoko	Jap. S. Yoko
May 7	—	Shinsei Maru	Rus. R.V.F.	Rus. R.V.F.
May 8	New York, etc.	St. Michel	Br. M.B.K.	Br. M.B.K.
May 11	Canton	Hwahkuei	Chi. B.A.T. Co.	Chi. B.A.T. Co.
May 12	Hongkong	Celtic Prince	Br. D. & Co.	Br. D. & Co.
May 13	San Francisco	Korona	Am. S. & Dix.	Am. S. & Dix.
May 13	Japan	Toyo Maru	Jap. S. Shokai	Jap. S. Shokai
May 13	Japan	Pingcheing	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 13	Hankow	Astrahan	Rus. R.V.F.	Rus. R.V.F.
May 13	River Ports	Javary	Am. B.A.T. Co.	Am. B.A.T. Co.
May 15	Japan	Yefaku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 15	Japan	Yefaku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 15	Japan	Harold Dollar	Br. R.D. & Co.	Br. R.D. & Co.
May 16	Japan	Hokkai Maru	Chi. T.W. C.	Chi. T.W. C.
May 17	—	Chienan	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 18	Japan	Unki Maru	Jap. M.B.K.	Jap. M.B.K.
May 18	River Ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. C.P.S.
May 18	Japan	Shengking	Br. B.A.T. Co.	Br. B.A.T. Co.

Says China Is Eager For Closer Touch With U.S.

Chinese Consular Attache Sees In Larger Trade Relations An Opportunity To Enlist America's Aid Development Of East

By J. S. Tow
(Secretary of the Chinese Consulate,
New York, in The Analyst)

It was predicted that the American-Chinese trade in 1918 would decrease considerably on account of the rigid restrictions imposed upon all imports and exports by the United States, the scarcity of tonnage on the Pacific, and the unfavorable exchange toward this country. The returns just available show, however, little difference between the total trade for 1917 and that of the last year. The total trade between the two countries for 1918 was \$316,541,548, as against \$316,398,079 for 1917. It decreased in amount less than \$2,000,000, or at a rate of little more than 1 percent.

In the above amounts we did not include the trade between the United States and Hongkong and Chinese

leased territories, such as Dairen, Weihaiwei, and Tsingtau. If this is to be included, as it can be in view of the fact that almost all the exports from there are of Chinese origin and American imports are consumed by the Chinese, the total trade for 1918 was \$254,761,184, as against \$211,867,260 for 1917. This shows an increase of \$42,893,924, or 20.2 percent.

Within the last two years the Chinese imports into this country decreased more than \$14,000,000, while American exports to China increased a little less than that amount. In 1917 the total American export to China was only one-third of the Chinese import into this country, while in the last year the former rose to about half of the latter. A remarkable development of some of American exports to China is shown by the following figures:

Articles	1917.	1918.	Increase.
Cigarettes.....mille	4,949,137	6,784,318	1,835,181
Iron and steel.....lbs.	3,613,874	4,652,057	1,038,183
Pipe and fittings.....	1,322,791	3,466,115	2,143,324
Sheets and plates.....	23,585,601	24,597,702	1,012,101
Tin plates.....	10,100,547	11,491,161	1,390,614
Wire.....	174,481	533,339	358,858
Lead.....	2,459,136	3,938,212	1,479,077
Oil, lubricating.....gal.	9,623,008	14,581,203	4,958,195
Tobacco.....			

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum Theatre

Another Great Triumph!

TONIGHT at 9.15

Last Night of
The Brilliant Revue

"LET'S GO!"

with

The Popular Revue Star
LAURA GUERITE

Supported by
GEORGE ROSS
and Full Company

Including
Myrtle Hyland, Carlton Chase, Bertie and Benson, Hugo Graham, Dorothy Sutton, Alma Waite, James Kent, Dot Fay, Lido Mavis, Bebe Aronson, Carmen Barrios, Violet Berry, Marjory Long, James Osborne and Nellie Crawford.

Musio! Mirth! Merriment!

TOMORROW (FRIDAY)
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(MATINEE SATURDAY at 3)
The Great American Revue
Musical Comedy.

"VERY GOOD, EDDIE!"

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Direct from Record-Breaking Seasons
in Africa and India.

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Another Special

Six-Part Paramount
Feature

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In one of her most captivating
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"MICE and MEN"

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Special Triangle

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Tonight

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Thomas Ince's Stirring Drama

Five Parts

Starring Bessie Love and

Wilfred Lucas

Two Famous Artists

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"THE FALL OF A NATION"

Seven Reels

APOLLO THEATRE. Thursday, May 22nd, 23rd, 24th & 25th

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"THE MIDNIGHT STAGE"
"THE MIDNIGHT STAGE"

Featuring

FRANK KEENAN — A FAVORITE HERE

A western drama based on the same lines and plot
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Lonesome Luke — "She Loves Me Not"

Our blithering idiot in trouble again.

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14—"The Oracle's Decree"

These commodities gain ground because they meet little or no competition with other foreign goods there. Whereas, American manufactured goods, such as cotton goods, which meet with serious competition, have decreased considerably. If, indeed, American manufacturers and business men will study carefully the demand for foreign goods by the Chinese, which Americans can make, and will make them as suitable for the use of our people as other foreign manufacturers did, we will, of course, buy American goods first.

The label "Made in U.S.A." should appear on all American-made goods, not only in English, but also in Chinese. This may be one of the most helpful methods in pushing American goods there.

It is a fact that the Chinese people are more inclined to do business with the Americans than with any other people. The reason for this may be that our two people possess many qualities in common. Their desire to separate business from politics, their readiness to help each other at all occasions, and their open-mindedness in business dealings as well as personal intercourse bring them closer and closer from day to day. Therefore, it is only natural that our people should wish to see Americans expand their business field and increase their trade volume that they may be able to compete with other foreign countries in China, as well as to help China to develop her industries and natural resources.

The question often arises: Why have not American business men been as successful in doing business in China as other foreigners there, while the friendly relations between the two people have been so cordial? The reasons vary. But, it seems to me, the most important reason is that the Americans do not consider language as one of the most important factors in business success.

American business men at home are accustomed to send circular letters to firms in foreign countries. They obtain lists of foreign manu-

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"MY FOUR YEARS
IN GERMANY"

Ten Parts; 10,000 Feet

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Thursday, Friday, Saturday and
Sunday, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th

May

also

SUNDAY MATINEE

A Chinese translator explains
the sub-titles during its exhibition.

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL
Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL
Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS
Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

facturers and business concerns and write to them in English, thinking that thereby business connections can be made. This method is good in a country where language, customs, and commercial systems are similar to those of this country, but it is ineffective in a country like China, where the language is entirely different and its commercial life is unlike this country. If, by chance, these letters reach the manufacturers or business firms in China, the latter can do nothing but throw them into the waste basket, as the contents cannot be comprehended. Even in case these firms should take the trouble to understand the contents, business connections could hardly be made, for it is still difficult for them to write a reply and to seek further information. They would not send a letter in Chinese, as they know that it would cause the same trouble to the Americans as they themselves have had.

Our people take pains to learn foreign languages, and now there are a great number of our business men who can speak and write English. Today our people who do large-scale business direct with American firms in this country can, without exception, speak and write English, while American business men in China, with the exception of a very small number who can speak Chinese, have to engage interpreters to do the work for them. It may be better to engage interpreters than to do it themselves, so far as individual firms are concerned, but they will never make themselves familiar with the actual situation in the country, even at the locality in which they live, if they do not understand its language.

Why can the Japanese do better business in China than the Americans? It is because most of the Japanese there speak Chinese, and therefore understand the psychology of the people, and know what they want, while the Americans do not, despite the preference of the Chinese to do business with Americans. This is disappointing to our people. We know that the American-Chinese trade is so small as compared with the total foreign trade of the United States, that the American business men are too much occupied with the study of Spanish and Portuguese. We know that they have in Europe a business field and a future great enough to satisfy them. But we still ask them seriously to consider the field in China. It may be thought that we wish them to help us develop our industries and natural resources. We do not deny this, but is not this selfishness fair enough if the result to America is considered? By result we mean, of course, not "Sphere of Interest" or "Sphere of Influence," but profit in terms of dollars and cents. Moreover, the Americans must be aware how much effort other countries are making to increase or recover their business field in China. Unless the Americans will take action to protect their business interests there they will lose their field. Unless they start at once, it will be too late.

To those Americans who have interest in China, it may be suggested that they study thoroughly the present commercial condition there, and make a definite and progressive plan to meet the situation resulting from war. To those who desire to do business in China, it is advisable that they have some knowledge about China and the Chinese language, if possible, before they go to China.

Chinese Woman Lends A Touch Of Color To Peace Conference

(London Daily Mail)

Paris.—Confess it. What do you think do most of us—know of China?

A few lines of poetry. "La Chine est un pays charmant," a few songs from light opera, faint recollections of grinning monsters, polychrome vases, nodding figures of mandarins, ladies dressed in glowing silks with curved-up eyes, long, pointed nails, and painfully small, mutilated feet. That is about all.

It is not enough. Let us add that some of us, believers in absurd and malicious legends, are inclined to consider as barbarous a nation which has been our great ancestor in astronomy, science, art, philosophy—everything! Such careless ignorance about a country of 400,000,000 inhabitants is not only ridiculous; it may, it will, become a serious danger. And it is to be hoped that our peace magnates will bear this in mind.

Some time ago old Japan appeared to me in the graceful young figure of the Marquise Saloni in her blue and gold butterfly-like kimono. But yesterday while Mlle. Cheng, wearing a dainty Parisian dress, her dark, lustrous eyes glowing with sincerity in her delicate ivory face, was talking to me, now in French and now in English, about her mission to Paris and all the peace problems, young China stood suddenly revealed to me with its great possibilities, its aims, its ideals.

Young China? No, old China. "Do you know," said Mlle. Cheng to me, "that three hundred years ago China was putting into practice those principles that the world hopes to see triumph in the new Covenant of the League of Nations? Yes, at a time when Europe was torn, a constant prey by continual and bloody wars, China, the incontestable Queen of the East, had renounced militarism and, professing and practicing the most resolute pacifism, had thrown open to all and sundry her civilisation, then the most advanced in the world."

"That did not last," I objected. "No," because that barbarous Manchu dynasty conquered our country," Mlle. Cheng replied, "and brutally stifled all ideas of justice and liberty. For fear their influence hostile to its methods of oppression might infiltrate from without, the dynasty closed the door of China to all foreigners."

The Chinese Revolution
"From this depressing yoke nine years ago the Chinese revolution succeeded at last in freeing the country, and now our new Government wishes for only one thing: to co-operate with the Allies for a common future in all economical, social, and industrial questions, and take part in the League of Nations for the happiness and well-being of humanity."

"But, mademoiselle, I have heard that China is already menaced with Bolshevism."

"It is false," comes the vivacious

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reply. "Mendacious rumors are being circulated in order to separate our cause from that of the Allies. It is true that, like all revolutions, our Chinese revolution had its hours of trouble. But what are they compared with the shocks which rent France in 1793 and those which are ravaging and devastating Russia?"

"I repeat, I have just visited the China of the North and of the South. An agreement between the two parties is about to be signed; everywhere is a desire to see the final triumph throughout the world of the ideal which has always been dear to the Chinese nation, which brought it into the war—right by justice opposed to right by might. We have not been able to do all we would have wished during the war, our Republic being so young; but we have done all we could. We have sent soldiers and workmen. We were with you in heart. And yet—"

Mlle. Cheng stops for an instant, then with profound emotion—"If you only knew how my heart has been torn since I arrived here! There is so much misunderstanding about us—what we are, what we have been, and what we want to become in the world! There seems to be complete ignorance even of our most legitimate rights."

"And what are these rights?"
"Oh, simply that we should have restored to us the liberty we lost under the Manchu dynasty, and all that was then taken from us by force. That we should be left alone, without trouble being fomented in our country, to develop our own institutions freely. That help should be given us in the organization of our

finance and in the opening up of our industries; that our commerce should be unfettered. Kiaochow was brutally torn from us by the Germans. Would it not be natural to give it back to us?"

Women Generals
"Our infant Republic is not only struggling for justice but even for its very existence. The Conference cannot forget it. Do you think that the peace settlement can be a just and an enduring one if the grievances of a nation of 400,000,000 people are not righted?"

"All I know," I answer, "is that your Government has found in you a very able ambassador as well as a charming one. When I think that most of us imagine Chinese women shut up in harems, with just the mentality and the knowledge of slaves! What a change!"

Mlle. Cheng smiled a faint, subtle smile which, hovering about her ivory cheeks, evoked the powerful seduction and mystery of the Far East.

"It is not a change," she said, "it is just a return to tradition. In old days Chinese women could become generals, Ministers."

"Then let me hope that some day I may call you 'Mademoiselle le Ministre'."

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